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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XXI NO 144 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

FIRST STEP TO KNOCK OFF ADEN FROM INDIA?

Whitehall Thinks It Will Not Fit Naturally With New Constitution

Out Of The Gloaming.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta: "I do not agree that the trouble arose by the hoisting of the flag, but I think it was created by pulling down the flag. The duty of ..... (Policeman) would be not to interfere with the hoisting of the flag, but his duty would be to warn those who wanted to create a disturbance and even bind them down under Section 107 of the Cr. P. C."

* * * *

The shambles in Bombay under the Wilson-Hotson combination were an eloquent testimony to the Calcutta Magistrate's wisdom. Everybody knew it, but it is better that a magistrate who is a favourite of the gods should say so.

* * * *

If they followed the magistrate's bidding in Bombay or all over India, the Police would have to be bound down first, under 107 Cr.-P.C. It would be great to see it done. But we haven't got a magistrate like that in Bombay.

* * * *

The sponsor or rather the father of the Chitpavan Brahmin League says that the "idea of communal organisations is becoming popular" and the community without it will be left unprotected.

* * * *

Every community, he eloquently tells Chitpavans, has got an organisation to protect itself, and why not they? The idea of Chitpavans wanting protection is somewhat novel.

* * * *

He has got history on his side too, for are there not, he tells us, organisations among Kanara Saraswats Depressed Classes, Deshastas and others, to protect themselves politically, economically, socially? We thought the cry among the Depressed Classes was for protection 'against' Brahmins and not 'for' Brahmins. Perhaps we were mistaken.

* * * *

Our opinion is asked for in such a great venture. We should have preferred to be non-committal. But we have to do our duty by Chitpavans and we are forced by fate to repeat "Punch's" advice to those about to marry: "Don't".

* * * *

"Advance" asks whether it is worth while for Mr. Baldwin to take risks with his leadership. "For whom is he risking his leadership? Is it worth taking?" We believe not. Churchill would be happy to exchange places with him, and it would be better for Indians too, for then they would know where they are.

* * * *

The London correspondent of the "Times of India" writes, in a chastened mood, that the British cannot afford to throw too many bricks, for British municipalities have got their own scandals. Why not depute a few of our Local Audit Department men to unearth them and teach honesty to British City Fathers?

* * * *

But what the correspondent can't bear is the Socialists' spending their own as well other people's money on the unemployed and he concludes: "They know no decency or shame." The Tories could spend the money more decently, as in India.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald "has become famous as the wandering Prime Minister. He is more noted for movement than for accomplishment," says our erudite Sind contemporary. Unfortunately for the Empire his mind is also wandering along with his body, and the result is unsteadiness of purpose and honesty too.

* * * *

"Post-war problems cannot be solved by pre-war minds", says the same paper. That is why O'Dwyer stakes everything on the 1919 Act. A post-war mind hitched to a post-war Act, and what more do you want?

* * * *

India is assured that Simla is firmly determined to protect Indian industries against Japan, because they are threatened with extinction,—but, of course, they are not so firm against Manchester. Dumping Lancashire goods is good for India, being a thing quite distinct from Japanese dumping.

* * * *

Some members of a farming community were listening to a political speaker.

"What is agriculture?" he exclaimed. "What is agriculture that it should be ignored; that it should be scorned?" He paused dramatically. "Aggain, I repeat, what is agriculture?"

"Well," called out a voice from the rear of the room, "I always thought it was just farmin' dressed up a little."

A deadlock is reported to have developed in the World Economic Conference as a result of the action of President Roosevelt who turned down the stabilisation proposal of the American Financial Expert to the Conference.

PEERAGE FOR HAILEY?

Not Unlikely Because Of Cratorical Talents

PILOTING W. P. IN LORDS

He May Take Place Of Late Lord Sinha & Sir Harry May Succeed Him

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 19.

I have made enquiries whether the report which has been published by "Roy's Weekly" this morning regarding Sir Malcolm Hailey getting peerage is correct.

No confirmation is available here officially, but it is suggested that such a development not unlikely for two reasons, firstly that the British Government would like the Reform Bill to be piloted in the House of Lords by one gifted with oratorical talents and possessing first hand knowledge of the conditions in India.

Previously it was Lord Sinha who was appointed for their purpose and now it is said that a Civil Service man would carry a great weight in view of the fact that the O'Dwyer group is trying to represent that men on the spot are opposed to the White Paper scheme.

The second reason given is that Lady Hailey has been having indifferent health and it is quite possible that Sir Malcolm may consider the desirability of retirement from India and settling down in London. But it is said that even if Sir M. Hailey accepts peerage he would probably return to India for a while and hand over the charge to his successor.

IS IT SIR H. HAIG.

As regards Sir M. Haileys' successor and suggestion that he would be Sir Harry Haig nothing is known in official circles, but it is presumed that if the U. P. Governor leaves office Sir Harry Haig, being the U. P. Civilian, has the best chance of succeeding him. Sir H. Haig has vast experiance and knowledge and his selection from among the ranks of I.C.S. seems inevitable.

FEDERATION OR SEPARATIST TACTICS

SIMLA, June 19.

A communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department says:— "His Majesty's Government recently received representations from different communities among the inhabitants of Aden as well as from certain quarters in India expressing their various views with regard to the transfer of the Administration of Aden from the control of the Government of India to His Majesty's Government.

The matter is one which is now receiving the consideration of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in connection with impending constitutional changes.

Full opportunity will be given for discussion in the Indian Legislative Chambers at their next session and for all interests concerned to state their views.

Meanwhile, His Majesty's Government think that it would be convenient that considerations which suggest the desirability of the transfer of administration and conditions that would be entailed by such a transfer should be made known so that the problem can be discussed with full knowledge of facts. Reasons which suggest that Aden should not remain linked with India under the new constitution are

that it is an area geographically remote from India,

that it would not naturally fit into the new Federation.

that it is already to some extent under the Imperial Control and

that it is inseparable in practice from the Aden Protectorate which already passes wholly out of Indian control.

If it should be decided that the administration of Aden should be separated from that of India, His Majesty's Government contemplate that the following conditions should be established:

(1) India would be relieved of the annual contribution of approximately £150,000 sterling or Rupees 20 lakhs at present payable towards military and political administration.

(2) The right of appeal in Judicial cases to the Bombay High Court would be maintained.

(3) His Majesty's Government would maintain the existing policy of making Aden a free port, unless some radical change in the present economic situation should take place. From their own view-point, the abandonment of this policy would, clearly in the existing economic conditions, be financially unsound, since the prosperity of Aden depends largely upon its transit trade.

(4) His Majesty's Government would do their utmost to maintain the present standard of administration and would not pose any additional taxation, unless such a course became, in their opinion, absolute necessary.

(5) No racial legislation or segregation would be permitted in His Majesty.—A. P.

SETALVAD SAYS PRINCES HAVE BLUNDERD

SIMLA, June 19.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

In a signed article on paramountcy in "Roy's Weekly" this morning Sir Chimanlal Setalvad thinks, that the Princes have made a blunder in asking for their political relationship to be divorced from the Federal Government. He contends that as they would have a powerful voice in the Federal Executive they would be better off by not asking for a change in the present constitutional position. He says:

"Paramountcy has meant interference from principle down to every detail," and declares, "it is essential for a proper working of the Paramountcy that it should be defined."

PARAMOUNT POWER.

He says: "Even if one accepts the definition of the Butler Report it follows that the very fact of paramountcy being paramount imposes on it a limit that its exercise should be limited to cases of definite crisis. It should find no place in the ordinary routine of life which should be governed by other sanctions created for the purpose. It is clear that in a matter of inter-State aggression the paramount power has a right to intervene, but internal affairs of a State must be left to the Ruler and the people of the State to determine f a ruler forfeits the confidenc of people.

"He has no right to protest if the Paramount Power refuses to assist him it his maladmnistration in such cases. Before any action is taken by a body like the Privy Council consisting of Peers or Princes my devise either a solution of dificulty which the prince concened may accept or may make a recommendation to the Crown who should ordinarily abide by such recommendation but who can also refuse to accept such an advice. The subject requires an elaborate discussion, but that point which I make is that Paramountcy must be confined really to matters of paramount importance and authority must not be misused in dictating a particular course of action to a ruler such as appointment of European officials in the service of States.

SOURCE OF WEAKNESS.

"If the princes were really told that ordinarily they would be required the stand on their own legs and cannot count on the support of the Paramount Power a new outlook would be created and power within States would begin to readjust itself. Then the Princes will grow from strength to strength and will give their people a new hope and to country a new strength, but if the Paramountcy is interpreted as it is to-day the Princes will be a source of weakness to the Federal authority and a source of trouble to their own people, for it is well-known that there is interference from the Paramount Power in some cases in most trivial cases while in other cases maladministration is overlooked."

SEPARATION ISSUE IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 19.

Questioned regarding the future of Aden in the House of Commons Sir H. Hoare made an identical statement issued in India.

BELIEVE HOARE.

Replying to Wing-Com. James, Sir S. Hoare said that Governments of India and Bengal considered that accusations against the police of Calcutta were false and were issued for the purpose of discrediting the work of the Calcutta police to whose efforts was mainly due the complete failure to hold the session of the Congress.

Sir S. Hoare completely agreed with these conclusions.

Mr. Tom Williams asked, if these accusations were false why no steps were taken to prosecute persons concerned.

Sir S. Hoare replied, "I have previously answered this question. I am satisfied that the general public will accept the statemeat given."

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Sir S. Hoare informed Mr. Davis Grenfell that Japanese competition in the Indian coastal trade was being considered by the Government of India, but it was not contemplated to reserve the coastal trade for predominantly Indian owned ships.

CEYLON'S BOYCOTT OF INDIAN TRADERS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

In the House of Commons Mr. John asked whether the Government of India has drawn its attention to the boycott of Indian traders by Southern Ceylon and what action is contemplated. Mr. Butler said he had no information and doubtless the Government of India was aware of the occurrences.

Mr. Dower urged negotiation with the Government of India on the reduction of air-mail rates between England and India. Sir Charles Kingsley Wood said he understood alteration between the present rates is being considered and pointed out that the letter rates barely covered the cost of transport and handling.

Miss Vanamala N. Lokur of Belgaum, daughter of Mr. N. S. Lokur, District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, secured Ist Class Honours in the recent B.A. examination of the Bombay University. She took Sanskrit as her second language. She is only 19 and is the first Karnatak lady to receive such a distinction.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTING

No Offence, Holds Calcutta High Court And Quashes Sentences

'INDEPENDENCE DAY

Sequel To Its Celebration Shop-Keepers Were Charged & Jailed

CALCUTTA, June 19.

"We are not of the opinion that the hoisting of what is called the National Flag or the refusal to take it down at the request of the police in the circumstances of the case meant the assisting of operations of an unlawful association," observed the Acting Chief Justice (Sir Charu Chandra Ghose) and Mr. Justice S. C. Mallick, setting aside the conviction and sentence imposed on Jogendra Mohan Chaudhuri and two others by the Deputy Magistrate of Chanpur (Tippera) on a charge of hoistng the "National Flag" on the last "Independence Day" (January 26) thereby assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

ALLEGATIONS.

The allegations were that about a week before January 26 last pamphlets were issued by the Tippera District Congress Committee (declared unlawful by the Government) urging people to observe the "Independence Day" by hoisting the national flag in every household. Petitioners who are shopkeepers hoisted flags on the morning of January 26 and refused to pull it down when asked by the police to do so.

The defence was that they hoisted the flag of their own accord as they had done in the past observing January 26 of every year as a ceremonial occasion.

The Magistrate sentenced the petitioners to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each. On appeal the Sessions Judge reduced the sentence to fine only setting aside the imprisonment. Against this order the petitioner moved the High Court and obtained a rule which was made absolute.—A. P.

STABLISATION AGREEMENT PROSPECTS

Britain Gves Qualified Support To French Proposal ForInternational Control Of Production And Marketing

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 19.

Hopehas not yet been abandoned that the Sterling-Dollar stabilisabn agreement may be reached before the week-end, through an understanding between the Banks of England and France ad the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, instead of interGovernmental agreement.

The iew is strongly held in conference and financial circles tha stabilisation is essential for the success of the Conference.

Both Enomic and Monetary Commissios met in the morning, the mer debating the French pposal in favour of an international organisation of productiorand marketing of certain prodits, including wheat, wine, timir, cotton, coal, wool and silver

DBT SERVICES.

The Mcetary Commission discussed cnit proposals raised by the Easte European States, the Greeks sugesting the creation of special trie treaties between creditor andcebtor Nations in order to falitate debt services.

CONTRL OF PRODUCTION

Qualifie Support To French Scheme

Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 19.

The Inch Proposal to the Economi Committee of the World Bnomic Conference for

(Comued on page 9.)

WORLD CURRENCY

U. S. Delegation Moves Resolution In W. E. Commission

LONDON, June 19.

Americans submitted important resolution at the Monetary Sub-commission of the World Economic Conference requiring Central Banks immediately to institute lower legal gold cover suggesting an uniform twenty-five per cent., coverage and also remonetisation of silver. Central Banks metallic cover should consist of eighty per cent gold, and twenty per cent. optional gold or silver provided silver is purchaseable at or below current prices.—Reuter,

Mymensingh, June 19.—A young man of Sherpur has, it is understood been arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sent to the Dacca Jail.—A.P.

DANZIG NAZIS CAPTURE SEATS

DANZIG, June 19.

Nazis obtained nine out of twelve seats in Senate following their election by the newly elected Volkstag. Doctor Rauschning, Nazi candidate was elected President and Greiser Vice-President.

STOP PRESS

JAPAN TO DISCUSS WITH SIMLA

LONDON, June 19.

Instead of sending Japanese businessmen to London as suggested to discuss Japanese-Indian trade question, it is learned in London that the Japanese Government is considering the question of sending such delegates to Simla or Calcutta to negotiate with Government officials.

Any decision has not yet been reached, but it is expected that the Japanese Government will communicate to the British Government shortly.—Reuter.

AMERICA'S COTTON PLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 19.

Wallace announced cotton plan calling for levying maximum processing taxes and leasing of upto ten million acres of cotton contingent upon willingness of southern planters to cooperate.—Reuter.

BRAHMO WEDS PARSI GIRL

POONA, June 19.

The marriage under the Indian Marriage Act, took place this morning between Mr. S. Kotamraj son of Mrs. Tarabai Kotamraj (Brahmo Samajist) of Karachi and Miss Mistri, daughter of Mrs. Nusserwanji Mistri of Convent Street Poona.

The local orthodox Parsi community opposed the marriage and the parents of the couple, being apprehensive of some trouble, applied for police protection.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Rs. 110 Guaranteed Monthly Salary. Wanted 8 Managers in Bombay Presidency. Rs. 260 cash deposit essential. Apply to:—Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (706).

Wanted—Respectable Ladies and Gents for Sales Dept. in Amusement Park, also Stall Boys and Cashiers. Apply:—Battling Gomes, 10, 4th Marine Lane, Dhobitalao. (724)

Wanted Clerks, Sub-Overseers, Overseers, Doctors, Engineers, Law Graduates, Typists and Stenographers to consult with Kapoor & Co., Employment Suppliers, Delhi. (731).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let.—Residential Quarters of two and three rooms, bath room and kitchen and shops at Carnac House, Carnac Road. Well situated. Apply in person to the Agent, Mr. A F de Sa. (727).

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE.

For immediate sale. Essex Sunsedan. Ideal car for monsoon. Excellent condition. Apply K, S. Rele, Hughest Road, Bombay. (726).

For sale. Excellent small closed car. Owner driven. Hannomag (German). Apply K. S. Rele, Hughes Road, Bombay. (726)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

A Commercial Career: Fresh Classes for Accounting, Banking, Secretarial and Insurance Diplomas start work from 19th June. Enrol immediately at Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (717).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Wanted—Applications—For Loan without interest up to Rs. 25,000, repayable by easy instalments, admission free. Apply for particulars: Managing Director, Shanji and Co., Bankers, Ferozepore City, (Punjab). (584).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted—To know that the Civil Engineering College, Lucknow trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from July for Sub-Overseer, Overseer & Sub-Engineering classes. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (633).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column inch Per Insertion
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Lost or Mislaid

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that 25 Share Certificates Nos. 1456 to 1480 of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Abdul Saccur Ismail, deceased have been LOST or MISLAID. Any person having any claim on those shares is hereby informed to notify his claim within one month from the date of this advertisement at the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank St. Fort, Bombay, after which date no claim will be entertained, and duplicate copies of the said shares will be issued and delivered to the undersigned.

AISHABAI, widow of A.S. ISMAIL.
MAHOMED HUSSEIN ISMAIL.
ABDUL SACCUR ISMAIL.
ABDUL HAMID ISMAIL.

Address:—
C/o Messrs. CAMA & CO.,
Yusuf Building,
Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, dated 16th June 1933. 6843.

Ahmedabad Municipality

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of FOOLSCAP, BROWN and BLOTTING PAPERS to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1933-1934, ending 31st March, 1934, so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 1st July, 1933, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 30 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) A. M. SEERVAI,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dt 16-6-1933. 6840

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 214275 on the life of Naranbhai Lallubhai Patel of Nadiad, a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

Bombay.

(Sd.) H.E. JONES.
Manager.
R-730.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT of BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

(1)	No.	286 of 1929.	Re:	Aubray Mitchel Jacquet.
(2)	No.	181 of 1930.	Re:	Quentin Charles Alimo.
(3)	No.	244 of 1930.	Re:	Chaturbhuj Kalidas, a firm.
(4)	No.	551 of 1930.	Re:	Iykara Parmeswar Menon.
(5)	No.	606 of 1930.	Re:	Francis Xavier Victor D'Souza.
(6)	No.	668 of 1930.	Re:	Charles Devis Weethe Rall Peppa.
(7)	No.	671 of 1930.	Re:	Dennis Archibald Doyle.
(8)	No.	686 of 1930.	Re:	Joan Charles James Wright.
(9)	No.	748 of 1930.	Re:	St. John Sharkey French.
(10)	No.	1174 of 1928.	Re:	Makan Nana Surti.
(11)	No.	827 of 1929.	Re:	Herbert Errol White.
(12)	No.	248 of 1930.	Re:	Salebhai Mahomedbhai Patharia.
(13)	No.	294 of 1930.	Re:	Laxman Dhondu Sagiwkar.
(14)	No.	515 of 1930.	Re:	Laxman Govind Jaur.
(15)	No.	598 of 1930.	Re:	George Victor Browne.
(16)	No.	601 of 1930.	Re:	Shivdayal Diwanchand Wasan.
(17)	No.	627 of 1930.	Re:	Frederick Edmund Bailey.
(18)	No.	663 of 1930.	Re:	Hugh Lionel Charter.
(19)	No.	760 of 1930.	Re:	Sorabji Nasserwanji Italia.
(20)	No.	68 of 1928.	Re:	Philip Falcao.
(21)	No.	127 of 1928.	Re:	Jack Donnely.
(22)	No.	1373 of 1928 & 1693 of 1928.	Re:	Nazaralli Khanbhoy Dawoodi Bora and Lalchand Amritlal Parikh traded as Nazaralli Khanbhoy & Co., a firm.
(23)	No.	193 of 1924.	Re:	Rawal Chhaganlal Ranchodbhai, a firm.
(24)	No.	196 of 1911.	Re:	Bhimsey Vijpal Shah & Others traded as Dewsey Jadow.
(25)	No.	180 of 1923.	Re:	Tikaraj Kabolyaraj (Personal)
(26)	No.	205 of 1923.	Re:	Mahomedbhai Essabhai Dawoodi Vora traded as Mushinbhai Mahomedalli Fidalli.
(27)	No.	268 of 1930.	Re:	Maganlal Tulsidas Choksi

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a 1st. dividend in estates Nos. (1) to (9), a 1st. and final dividend in estates Nos. (10) to (19), a 2nd. and final dividend in estates Nos. (20) to (22), a 3rd. and final dividend in estate No. (23), a supplementary and final dividend in estates Nos. (24) to (26) and to make a preferential distribution amongst the preferential creditors in estate No. (27).

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective Estates as stated above without regard to such claim.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the said Estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. On expiry of the said period the assets in the above Estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 19th day of June, 1933.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay. 6841

Public Notice

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Ry. Coy.

NOTICE

(1) TENDERS ARE INVITED for the goods handling contract at Carnac Bridge.

(2) The tenderer should quote a rate for each item of the work noted below.

(3) The successful tenderer must be prepared to start work from 1st August, 1933, and execute before that date an agreement, a form of which can be obtained on application from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway. He will also be required to deposit Rs. 2,000 as a security for due fulfilment of the contract and pay Rs. 5 on account of the preparation of the agreement and the actual cost of stamps to be affixed thereto.

(4) Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for goods handling contract," and addressed to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Tenders should reach him not later than 12 hours on 5th July, 1933.

(5) The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. N. J. HARRISON,
Ag. Agent,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

Agent's Office,
Churchgate Street, Bombay,
13th June, 1933.

Per 1000 Mds.

1. General goods which includes grain, seeds, piecegoods, sugar, etc. also cotton and wool, iron and steel and bulky goods.

Per 1000 Mds.

2. Machinery, required by the rules to be loaded and unloaded by the Railway.

Per Wagon.

3. Handling of Road Van goods. Payment per Road Van despatched.

Per Wagon.

4. Transhipment from 1 B. G. Wagon to another.

Per block.

5. Moving boiler blocks from wagon to store or vice versa as required.

Per Month.

6. Handling sheets and ropes.

Per Wagon.

7. Adjustment of loads of wagons without transhipping contents.

NOTE—The handling of goods includes the weighment of re-weighment of goods as may be required by the Railway. 6888

Public Notices

The Elphinstone Spg. & Wg. Mills Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1933.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article 118 of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1933, to TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1933. (6800)

NOTICE

The following three shares of Helapur Company, Ltd., bearing Nos. 1633, 16323 and 16325 standing in my name have been LOST and CANCELLED.

PITAMBER KACHAADAS,
GUARATHI.
Sangamner, 15-6-33. (729).

12 RUBBER STAMPS

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Public Notices

The Apollo Mills, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 20th June, 1933, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1933.
2. To appoint a Director in place of one, who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 13th June, 1933, to TUESDAY, the 20th June 1933, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1933. 6801

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	T	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	2 July
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July	
Chichibu Maru	17000		2 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July	
Helan Maru	11600		14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Telegrams: "YUSEN."

Osaka Shosen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.		Arrival.	Departur
Altai	Maru	15th June	22nd June
Alaska	,,	23rd ,,	8th July
Hague	,,	9th July	22nd ,,
Andes	,,	13th ,,	28th ,,
Havre	,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.

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IT COMES FROM
AJANTA CINETONE LTD.
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HOOR-E-HARAM
featuring
NISSAR, KABULI, AMINA, HASINA ADVANI
Directed by : MR. BHAVNANI
WEST END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

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SPECIAL TO-DAY
TROOPING THE COLOUR!
PRINCE OF WALES TAKES SALUTE AT MAGNIFICENT CEREMONY AT HIS MAJESTY'S 68TH BIRTHDAY.
PARAMOUNT NEWS
BY AIR MAIL

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 & 10 P.M.

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THE CARLTON
6-30 & 10 P.M.
For four days only!
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JOAN CRAWFORD
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IN
"LETTY LYNTON"
"LETTY LYNTON"
Also LAUREL-HARDY
IN "ANY OLD PORT"
NEXT SATURDAY
MARIE DRESSLER
POLLY MORAN
IN
"PROSPERITY"

MASTER MODAK
IN A DUAL ROLE OF A PRINCE and PAUPER
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S 2ND TALKIE PICTURE.
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VAGABOND PRINCE
Supported by SALVI, JAVDEKAR, VASANT PEHELWAN, CHANDABAI and OTHERS.
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Side-Splitting Comedy—Essence of Acting
for the 2ND GLORIOUS WEEK.
at the
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR
(The Theatre of Bombay Suburbites.)
DAILY at 5; 7-45 & 10-30 P.M.
MATINEE on Saturday, Sunday at 2-30 P.M.

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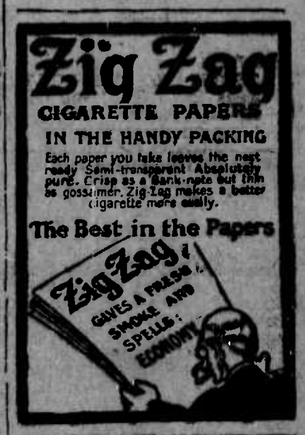

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HINDU ADVOCATE FOUND DEAD IN HOTEL

Police Discover Packet Of Opium In Room

Not finding a new occupant of a room in Sirdar Griha (a well-known hotel in the city), come down for his morning tea on Monday, the Manager and his staff went to find out the cause. There was no response to their repeated knockings.

Suspecting that there was something amiss, the Police were sent for, and the door was broken open in the presence of a "panch" and to their surprise, they found the dead body of Mr. S.G. Sani, lying in the bath-room.

It appears that the deceased was an Advocate, and came to reside in the hotel from up-country. He went to sleep at 11 p.m. on Sunday night in his room on the second floor of the hotel, situated at Carnac Road. As the door of his room was not opened till very late in the morning, one of the servants knocked at it and getting no response informed the manager. The manager getting suspicious informed the Police. Deputy Inspector Deshpande, proceeded to the hotel, and in the presence of the "Panch" broke open the door only to find the dead body of the occupant lying in the bath room.

PACKET OF OPIUM.

On searching the room, the police found a packet of opium in a trunk and also a glass containing opium and water. In one of the drawers, six letters addressed to different persons were discovered and these also were taken charge of by the Police.

From enquiry, it is gathered that the deceased has relatives in Baroda and Dapoli, and that he is a B.A., L.L.B.

It is suspected to be a case of suicide, but the Police are making investigations.

Buy India's Best
BHARAT
CARBON PAPERS
TYPEWRITER RIBBONS
AND STAMP PADS
Manufactured by
BHARAT CARBON
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AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.
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Lohar Chawl, Bombay, No. 2.

Baldeo Chowdhary, the champion wrestler of U. P., recently challenged Ganda Johlia, the winner of many wrestling contests and who recently wrestled and defeated Isher Singh. "The Lion of the Punjab."

KILLED BY BALE OF COTTON

Italian Seaman's Death In Docks

"Death due to fracture—dislocation of the fourth vertabrae" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury at the inquest held over the body of an Italian Seaman L Daninico of the S S Arabia.

From the evidence, it transpires that on June 16, the deceased was supervising the loading of cotton bales with the ship's hold. While he was passing beneath one of the bales fell on him. He was injured and removed to E G Hospital where he died on the same evening.

MR. DEORUKHKAR REFUSED PASSPORT

1931 Ban Enforced Against Harijan Leader

Mr. B J Deorukhkar, leader of the Nationalist Harijans, applied for a passport to England on June 5. He has been informed by the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay that the orders of Government issued in 1931, refusing to grant him a passport cannot be reconsidered.

Mr. Deorukhkar at the request of members of his community, should have left by the s.s. Victoria to assist those who are giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee on behalf of the Herijans.

While in England he also desired to make a study of those engaged in the leather industry, in order to help members of his own community engaged in this trade.

In 1931 no reasons were given when a passport was refused to Mr. Deorukhkar who wished to proceed to England, at the time the Second Round Table Conference.

HIGH COURT REOPENS

New Judges Take Their Seats

The High Court opened on Monday after the summer vacation.

Mr. Justice Baker will officiate as the Chief Justice in place of Sir John Beaumont who will be on leave : July 23.

Four new judges also took their seats on the Bench, namely, Mr. Divatia, the additional judge, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia in the temporary vacancy caused by the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Barlee; Mr. Justice Shingne and Mr. Justice Tyebji, acting for Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Mirza respectively, both on leave.

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Divatia were congratulated on their appointments by the Appellate Side Bar.

HIGH COURT TIME

Pushed Up By Quarter Hour

A change has taken place in the court-hours at the High Court since its re-opening on Monday.

The courts are now sitting from 11 a.m. to 4-45 p.m., instead of from 11-15 a.m. to 5 p.m. as before.

NAINI TAL AND BACK BY CAR

Mr. Russa Mehta To Make Test Run In Light English Car

Mr. Russa Mehta intends leaving Bombay early Wednesday morning for Naini Tal in his Singer 14 H.P. Saloon Car accompanied by a friend and chauffeur.

The distance is 997 miles long the important places traversed en-route being Nasik-Dhulia-Indore-Gwalior-Agra and Bareilly.

The real object of the run is not to establish any speed record, although the distance will be covered almost to Railway time, but to establish the dependability of a light English Car over Indian Roads under monsoonish conditions. Mr. Russa Mehta will have to encounter at this time of the year serious Irish Bridge filled with rain water, cross rivers and climb ghats which is not too easy a task set for a light English Car.

The run is made under the official observation of the W.I.A.A. whilst Messrs. The Western India Oil Co., Messrs. Wakefield and Messrs. Pirrellis are supplying Petrol, lubrication and tyres.

Full details of the run will be published on completion of the tour and it is hoped that the very latest data on road conditions, will be available to members of the W.I.A.A.

Mr. Russa Mehta also intends to return to Bombay in the same Car thereby completing a run of 2,060 miles.

WOMAN SETS FIRE TO HERSELF

Domestic Unhappiness Said To Be Cause For Suicide

Owing to some domestic trouble one Kathijabai Abdulla Haji residing at Nagpada with her husband, is stated to have poured kerosene on her sari and set fire to it on Sunday evening

The neighbour who saw the flames, rushed to her aid and found the door bolted from inside. They, then broke it open and were amazed ott find Kathija enveloped in flames.

After putting out the fire, they removed her to the J. J. Hospial where she died this morning.

From the evidence of an eye-witness, it appears to be a case of suicide.

GUJARATI WOMAN'S PLUCKY ACT

Drowning Man Rescued In Deep Sea

The ingenuity of a woman in trying to save the life of a Guzerathi Merchant who was being drowned at the Kennedy Sea-face on Monday morning, was narrated at the Coroner's Court during the inquest held later in the day over the body of one Ramachand Parasuram, a Guzrathi salesman.

It appears, the deceased went to the Kennedy Sea-face for a bath at 7-30 a.m. When he was getting into the water, a huge wave struck him; as a result of which he slipped, and was carried away to the Sea.

A man who was present there, immediately jumped to rescue him. Finding he would-be-rescurer struggling in the water, a woman bather, threw a roll of a long piece of cloth to serve as a life line.

The rescurer caught one end of it, and with the other hand, dragged the sinking man. The woman was tenaciously holding on the other end of the cloth.

The Guzrathi salesman, when brought to the shore was unconscious. First-aid was administered and he was removed to the hospital. He, however, died on the way.

A verdict of death due to shock following accidental drowning was returned by the Coroner's Jury.

MAKING OVERTURES TO SOLDIERS

Anglo-Indian Girl Jailed For 3 Months

A young Anglo-Indian girl, Dorothy Jones, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, for soliciting and making indecent overtures to three soldiers at the Cafe Royal at 11-15 p.m. on Sunday night.

The prosecution stated that the accused was seen by the military police at the Cafe Royal having supper with three soldiers. Her conduct was unseemly and therefore the G.M.P. went to the Colaba Police Station and fetched the police who arrested the accused.

It appears that the accused was twice warned by the military police, not to have anything to do with the soldiers. On the first occasion, when the G.M.P. went to her flat at Sankli Street, three soldiers were found there.

On the second occasion, the accused went to the barracks looking for a soldier named Wheeler, and she was again warned. After the warning had no effect, the military police decided to have her charged, and she was sentenced as stated.

Miss Nivedita Manubhai Mehta (daughter of Sir Manubhai Mehta, Prime Minister of Bikaner State), passed the B.A. Examination of the Bombay University this year with a creditable number of marks

2 YEARS' JAIL FOR NECKLACE WORTH RS. 2

Old Lag With Eleven Convictions Gets Severe Sentence

For committing theft of a necklace worth Rs. 2 Raghoo Rama, a Hindu aged 27, and with 11 previous convictions to his credit, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, on Monday at Girgaum Police Court.

The facts of the case are that on June 5th a Hindu woman was going along Bhuleshwar with her child, when suddenly the accused snatched away the necklace from the child. He was seen committing the theft by one Morarji, who has a shop at Bhuleshwar and who immediately got the accused arrested.

The accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

MATTRESS MERCHANT ROBBED

Nephew And Three Others Charged

The story of how a wealthy mattress merchant of Bombay was relieved of property valued at Rs. 2,000 by his nephew and three others was narrated before Mr. Oscar. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Monday morning when the police placed (1) Alli Mahomed Haji, (2) Fakir Mohamed Sidik, (3) Ahmed Aba, (4) Shakoor Tayeb, on charges of House breaking, theft and abetment.

The police applied for a remand of the accused into police custody for seven days as a portion of the stolen property yet to be recovered.

It appears that Mr. S. S. Mahomed Chatalwala, a carpet and Mattress Merchant of Bombay had gone on a holiday to Mahableshwar. During his absence his resident at Khambekar Street was broken into and goods of the value of Rs. 2,000 was stolen. On inquiries made by the Police, it was alleged that accused No. 4 the nephew of the complainant aided and abetted by the second and third accused had entered the house of the complainant, and removed gold and silver trimmings from the clothes and had sold them for Rs. 583-12 with the help of the first accused. The second, third and fourth accused also alleged to have attempted to break open the safe with the aid of a drilling machine.

Mr. Frank Oliviera appearing on behalf of the fourth accused applied for bail.

The Magistrate passed orders releasing the first and fourth accused on a bail of Rs. 500 in cash with one surety each in like amount and remanded the second and third accused till June 26.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Revived Memories," by K. Subba Rao, Ganesh & Co., Madras. Price Rs. 3.

"The Name and Nature of Poetry," by A. E. Housman, Cambridge University Press; MacMillan & Co., Bombay. Price: 2s. net.

"The Framework of an Ordered Society," by Sir Arthur Salter, Cambridge University Press: (In India) MacMillan & Co. Price: 2s. 6d. net.

"Confessions of a Scoundrel," by Geoffrey Spencer T. Werner Laurie Ltd., 24-26, Water Lane, London E. C., 4. Price: 7s. 6d. net

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In all sizes.

(In twins & cubes).

These soaps have created a sensation in the soap markets of the country. They are profusely perfumed, are very economical to use and their cleansing capacity is immense. They sell on the market in boxes of twins or in big and small cubes But you can have a box or a set of cubes FREE.—How?—Read above.

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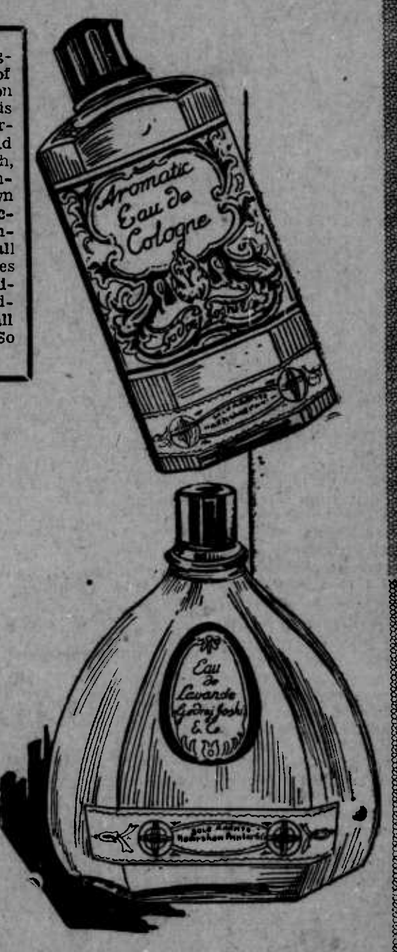
This bottle of Cologne-Water is one of the best perfumes on the market. It is famed for its lingering fragrance and exceptional strength, and has the guarantee of a well-known name behind it. Doctors specially recommend its use on all fevers. All housewives know it. All families keep it. All traders stock it and all people like it.—So will you!



Any day you will willingly part with more than a Rupee to buy this delightful bottle of Eau - de - Lavende which is blended with musk and ottos to increase the permanence and fragrance. Why not have it FREE then. It is delight of ladies and children and no person of taste can afford to do without it.

Manufacturers:— GODREJ JOSHI & CO., CAUSEWAY, COLABA, BOMBAY.

COTTON NERVOUS ON PROCESSING TAX

Holders Confident But Heavy Liquidation

CROP LOOKS LIKE 13-1/2 MILLION BALES

Operators Waiting To Buy On Breaks

Conflicting news as regards the effects of the processing tax on the domestic consumption had an unsettling inbuence on the New York Cotton Exchange during the past week. If the tax is imposed, the proceeds would be used to secure reduction in the acreage.

There was heavy speculative long liquidation particularly by Indian operators. The technical situation of the market has greatly improved and holders of actual cotton are confident.

The growing American cotton crop looks like 13 1/2 to 14 million bales at present but the production is contingent upon the action of Washington on the acreage curtailment.

It is believed that the inflationary programme adopted by the U.S.A. Government, is bound to force up cotton prices and it is reported that many intelligent operators are waiting to buy cotton on good reactionss

Bombay, June 19

The New York cotton futures market opened weak on Saturday on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on Southern selling and long liquidation. The market was nervous on continued uncertainty about the Processing Tax. If the tax is imposed, the proceeds will be used to secure acreage reduction. The tax has no bearish aspect.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION.

Heavy long liquidation particularly by Indian operators resulted in a sharp decline in cotton prices but at the same time the technical situation of the market has greatly improved. Weather continues favourable for the growing American cotton crop and private indications at present range between 12½ and 14 million bales but the most critical period which makes or mars the crop is a head. As a matter of fact at the present time of the year, the American cotton crop always gives hopes of a bumper yield but the final yield entirely depends upon the nature of weather during the next eight weeks when boll-weevil and drought do serious damage.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 10 points on parity with lower Liverpool closing but improved 5 points from the opening level on trade buying and reached the highest level. At this level there was some Southern selling which in conjunction with long liquidation resulted in a decline of 15 points. Thus both the highest and lowest level of the day were reached during the first hour. Later on there was cessation of selling and prices ruled steady on scattered buying. The market closed at a net decline of 15 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 20 points at 9.05c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 8.92c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Livedpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 2 points on Continental selling influenced by improvement in Sterling Exchange. There was modedate selling from the Continent and Bombay while the offtake was limited. The market closed barely steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced one point to 6.19d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points with July 5.31 and October 5.36. Egyptian cotton futures section was easy and closed 3 to 4 points down.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Disposition to even-up accounts pending the announcement from Washington regarding the acreage reduction was reflected by some irregularity in the trend of prices, while an easier technical position was in evidence as shown by the considerable amount of realising or liquidation through the Commission houses. Moreover the reactionary sentiment was encouraged by the continuance of favorable weather and crop progress.

Conflicting views of the market as regards the effects of the processing tax on domestic consumption has an unsettling influence, although its proceeds would be used to secure a reduction in the acreage.

It is reported theat prices are now fixed on all red cross cotton. Unsettling pressure is reported in Southern spot markets but holders seem confident.

Some think that the coming private reports indicate a crop of 13,500,000 to 14,000,000 bales. At the same time production is contingent upon the action of Washington on the acreage curtailment.

NO SERIOUS SETBACK.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state:—

Despite good trade buying following active textile trade and a large export demand prices were easier on foreign liquidation particularly from India. The American Government's immediate industrial reconstruction programme is favourably viewed. According to the latest cables the Government announcement of the acreage reduction programme is now tentatively scheduled for this afternoon.

Suggestions from America of the Economic Conference point to a temporary stabilisation of the dollar around 4.00. a ten per cent cut in tariffs and a twenty per cent advance in commodity prices from the present level.

For those of our clients who owing to the unduly depressed state of the local market may be somewhat nervous over their holdings we would again stress the fact that the best opinions from the home markets are that there is little likelihood of any serious setback as Governments have determined to raise commodity prices and President Roosevelt having wide powers will undoubtedly use them to carry this into effect.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 9.30—.05 (11-10 a.m.) Lowest 9.15—.20 (10-26 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool and New York:—

The Liverpool Representative of the New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled on 17th inst. as under:—

"Indications American Mill consumption season (in thousands) 5,950 exports 8.050 to 8,500 leaving domestic stock end July 8,200 to 8,650 compared 4,744. 7,754, 9,580 respectively last season. American business risen thirty per cent above Bank Holidays now hesitant awaiting clarification application recovery Bill to various industries, outcome London Conference expected to determine whether continuance International Co-operation or departure to Economic Nationalising. Washington not expected to make any International Agreements Currency Stabilization which would prejudice programme domestic expansion as this considered paramount importance."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled on 17th inst. as under:—

5-45 p.m.: New York: Continued uncertainty Processing Tax:

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

Liverpool. Real international tional co-operation looks very doubtful; believe America's sole desire is raise internal prices; unless prices rise 20 per cent during conference she will take action achieve this even if it necessitates Dollar depreciation. Many intelligent operators waiting good reaction buy; our view is keep moderately long and increase interest on good breaks.

New York. Market acting well: decline caused by liquidation anticipating better Government report total acreage.

Recept buyers principal sellers; room traders selling.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Irrespective talk stabilizing Dollar Pound and processing tax believe administrations inflationary programme to which they are committed will result in higher prices.

New York. Market nervous pending announcement processing tax but sentiment generally favours buying anticipating ultimately higher prices.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, June 19.

The local market again showed considerable nervous to-day at the opening. There was heavy long liquidation which resulted in a sharp decline and prices of Broach J/A. delivery again reached the low level of Rs. 201|8 which was the extreme low on Saturday. At the decline there was good demand several offices and Japanese firms were buyers. The market is well liquidation and shows good rallying power. The general feeling is in favour of a reaction and there is less disposition to sell.

In sympathy with a decline of 17 points in New York futures on Saturday the local market opened at Rs. 204 for Broach J/A. delivery as expected. There was no enquiry and prices declined to Rs. 201|8 on heavy long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 202|8 but renewed liquidation again depressed prices to Rs. 201|8.

At this level Japan Firms were covering their sales and commission houses were also scattered buyers. Prices steadily improved to Rs 203|8 and in the absence of selling the market displayed good undertone.

The acreage reduction programme of the U. S. A. Government is expected to be out to-day at Washington.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 2 points against an expected decline of 3 points. Prices in the local market advanced to Rs. 205|12 when scattered profit-taking depressed prices to Rs. 205|- The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A|M.	205	0	0
Broach J.|A.	224	0	0
Oomra July	190	8	0
Oomra D.|S.	197	8	0
Bengal July	154	0	0
Bengal D.|S.	166	0	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 19.

Broach Fine	206|210
Bengal Fine	158|162
Mathia Fine	174|179
Khandeish	178|184
Aurangabad Jalna	178|182
Akola Khamgaon	186|190
Arvi Dhamangaon	192|195
Wardha Nagpur	195|199
Khandwa Sanawad	188|193
Indore Ujjain	186|201
Veeramgam Patadi	195|201
Coompta M.G. Good	209|214
Bagalkot	194|199
Miraj Itchalkaranji	201|207
Kurangani Cambodia	249|266
Old Southerns	178|194

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 19.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 17|6|33	8490000	9788000
Receipts Yesterday 17|6|33	8000	10000
Exports to date 17|6|33	7585000	8262000
Stock at Ports 16|6|33	3659000	3662000
Stock Interior Towns 16|6|33	1442000	1476000
Stock Liverpool 16|6|33	759000	789000
Visible Supply 16|6|33	7394000	7299000
Quantity in Sight 16|6|33	12949000	14409000
Quantity out of Sight 16|6|33	12350000	12302000

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 19.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 29|13; highest Rs. 29|14|6; lowest Rs. 29|10|6; closing Rs. 29|12|6.

Groundnut Seeds August: Opening Rs. 31|14; highest Rs. 31|-14|6; lowest Rs. 31|10; closing Rs. 31|11.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 17.

Spot Silver	35 —1/4c.
July delivery	35.30—40c

Tone:—Easy.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—July 276. October 251. Jany. 237.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J.-Aug. 1933 204—Liverpool July 5.86 Rs. 51-1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 1934 223—Liverpool May. 1934 5.95 Rs. 36-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J.-Aug. 204—New York July 8.96 Rs. 40-1/2 at 4.07-1/2 Cross Rate.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DOLLARS.

American Power and Light Common 13
American Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol. 32
American Power and Light 5 per cent Pfd. A. 27
American Forn. Power Common 14 1/2
American Forn. Power Gold Debs. 53
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 per cent 33
Electric Bond Common 33 1/2
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd 52
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd 56
Consolidated Gas 57
Columbia Gas 23 1/2
United Light & Power A 7 3/4
North American 31
United Corpn. 12 1/4
American Tel. & Tel. 126
Western Union Telg. 51
Radio Corp. 9
Cheasapeake and Ohio 39
New York Central 36 1/4
Union Pacific R R 108
Northern Pacific 22
Pennsylvania R R 27
Norfolk and Western 141
Lima Locomotive 20
American Smelting 30 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining 15
Int. Nickel Common 16 1/4
United Steel 53
Bethelehem Steel 32
Yungstown Sheet & Tube 28
Commercial Solvents 18
Gen. Rly. Signal 33
Goodyear Tyre 33
United Aircraft 30 1/2
National Dairy 20 1/2
General Electric 22 1/2
General Mtors 26
Standard Oil of N J 36
Philips Petroleum 13
Guaranty Trust 305
National City Bank 34 1/2
Sun Life of Canada 450
Mid. Con. Petroleum 11
Int. Harvestor 36 1/8
International Carriers 6 3/4

Market closed steady, with renewed strength.

LATEST WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

EAST—Fair except Floria where possibly showers.

WEST—Fair except West Texas where probably showers.

TEXAS—The drought in West Texas is becoming very serious.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association, Limited).

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th June		22,69,826
Same time last season		18,76,698
Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th June:—	1932-33.	1931-32
United Kingdom	45,649	16,740
Continent	2,76,402	1,02,113
China	88,311	1,94,419
Japan	9,31,261	4,65,516
Coast Ports	17,376	34,470
U.S.A.		25
Total	13,58,999	8,13,283

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th June 1933 ..... 1,10,721*

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1932 to 15th June 1933 5,38,698

Same period last year 7,30,063

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 15th June 1933 3,35,717

Same time last year 8,54,181

*Adjusted.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce

COTTON ARRIV...

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 16th June	7,274
Receipts into Bombay to date 1-9-1932	2,277,100
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,886,465
Difference Increase	390,635

and other sources):—

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept. to 8th June 1933 3,94,715

Total for the corresponding period last season 7,27,386

Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1932 to 8th June 1933 8,06,324

Total for the corresponding period last season 6,14,714

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 19.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Decr.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B C RATE:—
T T 330 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
TT 328 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T T 324 Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D D 646.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D D 656.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D D 63
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1|2 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 82 Nominal
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongkong D D 94 3/4
Sshanghai D D 85 3/4
Singapore D.D. 155 3|4.
Java D D 63 1|4.
Kerlin D D 106
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 4.07 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/4 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/3 19th inst.
London/Paris 86.12 17th inst.
London/Belgium 24.25 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.54 17th inst.
London/Italy 64.75 17th inst.
London/Berlin 14.26 17th inst.
London/Holland 8.42 1/2 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.44 17th inst.
London/New York 4.07 17th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6/2/1 16th inst. £6/2/2 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 16th inst. 19 1/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 5/16 16th inst. 19 1/8 17th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 5/8 16th inst. 35 1/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5/8 per cent 16th inst. 5/8 per cent 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 7/8 per cent 16th inst. 7/8 per cent 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 18.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 26/
Wheat Malwi Rs. 23/ 26/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 19/ 20/
Gram Rs. 18/
Tilseed Rs. 26/ 37/
Linseed Rs. 22-
Cotton seed Rs. 12/
Cotton Malwi Rs. 32/
Cotton Nimadi Rs. 30/
Cotton Malwi per boja if 4 Mds Bengal Rs. 70/ 76/
Cotton Nimadi per boja Bengal Rs. 68/ 75/
Wheat Flour Maida per Bag of 95 Srs Rs. 11/
Wheat Flour Rawa per Bag of Srs Rs. 12/
Wheat Flour Ata per Bag of 90 Srs Rs. 9/
Wheat Flour Chapad per Bag 40 Srs Rs. 3/
Shares:—
P N Bhandari Ltd. L State Mills 60/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 375/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 230/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 178
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 124
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 95/
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 12/
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 34/
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 6/
Binod Mills Ltd. 140/
Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Ltd. 10/
Hukumchand Juite Ltd. 20/
Bank of Indore Ltd. 19/
Gold bar per tola Rs. 31/12/
Silver Rs. 57/12/

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 17.

Broach July-A. noon 207; highest 207-1/3; lowest 201-1/2; 5-30 p.m. 204-1/2.

Broach A.-May. noon 226; highest 226-1/4; lowest 221; 5-30 p.m. 224.

Oomra July. noon 193; highest 193; lowest 189-1/2; 5-30 p.m. 190.

Oomra D.-J., noon 199-1/2; highest 199-1/2; lowest 196-3/4; 5-30 p.m. 197-1/2.

Bengal July. noon 156; highest 156; lowest 153; 5-30 p.m 153-1/2.

Bengal D.-J., noon 168; highest 168; lowest 165; 5-30 p.m. 165.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Good Enquiry For Cement Shares : New Great Shares Attract Buyers

Bombay, June 19

The Share Bazar showed some nervousness at the opening on unfounded rumours. It is said that some operator who was carrying a large long interest in cotton, is likely to throw off his holdings of shares. The market opened lower but the rumour was untrue and in the absence of any selling prices quickly rallied and closed better as compared with the last close. There was a good enquiry for Cement shares to-day prices of which firmed up Among mill shares, New Great showed marked activity with keen buyers. Tata Steel ordinary and defds. were also a shade higher. Hydro-Electric shares also fared well and the market displayed good undertone. As pointed out before the technical situation of the market is healthy and with favourable developments prices are expected to work upward.

Bombay Dyeings eased to 811|4 and closed at 819|6. Fazuls lowest rates was 375 and finished at 385. New Greats continue to disclose strength and closed at 167|8. Pearls weakened to 218|12 to close at 227|8. Nagpores closed at 345 and Swadeshi at 271|4. Andhras ruled steady at 1392|8. Powers found buyers at 965. Bundis firmed up to 23|6 Indians moved around 260. Tata Steel 2nd Prefs. closed at 82|4. Burmas rose to 465. Bombay Steamers were in demand at 285. Tata ordys opened at 51|4 and finished at 52. Deferreds closed at 219|6 after touching 215.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 19.

Bom. Dyeing 812; 16. 13; 19
Century 255; 59
Central India 341; 45
Colaba 88; 93-2; 92
Crescent 68; 70
Fazulbhoy 376, 80; 78, 85
Indore Malwa 371
Kohinoor 167; 70
New Great 159; 66; 65; 67
Pearl 219; 22; 21; 28; 27
Simplex 96; 94; 96
Swadeshi 268; 67 71
Bundi Cement 23-4; 6
Indian Cement 158; 61; 6
Tata Dfd 216; 15; 18; 17; 19
Tata Ord 51; 2; 4; 8; 51/14
Alcock 177
Bom. Steam 283; 85
Bom. Burma 461; 63; 67
Tata Hydro 146-14
Tram Ord. 135-5; 135-10
3 1/2 pc Government Paper 80-3; 80-9
5 pc 1945-55 109/13/6

250 Madras United	82 8
1000 Morarji	490-0
250 Model	62-8
50 Mysore	102-8
259 New Great	167
75 [illegible]shahi	N 81 8
100 Babani	145
100 Finlay	90
1000 Framji Petit	100-0
100 Gokak	126-14
1000 Hindustan	1825
100 Indore	371
50 Kastoorchand	8-2
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	170
250 Pearl	227
60 Simplex	96-4
25 Sassoon Silk	43 4
1000 Shorapur	3300
100 Swadeshi	274
100 Swan	65
25 Tata	17 0
500 Vishnu	1607
1000 Western	915
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	84-8
25-50 Central	22
50 Imperial	1,195
125-500 Imp. Con t ry	238
250 India	103-8
CEMENTS.	
Bundi	23-6
70 Gwalior	63
250 Indian	260-14
100 Katni Def.	961-4
100 Katni Ordy.	268-12
75 Okha	101-8
10 Punjab	14-14
100 Shahabad	271
100 United	86
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter	11-2
15-75 New India	23-2
200 Oriental	2665
10-100 Vulcan	3-3
ELECTRIC	
1000 Andhra Valley	1392
10 Almet	7 14
60 Bombay Tram	135-10
100 Bom Suburban	125-10
10 Broach	11-8
100 Karachi	186-4
100 Poona	175 0
100 Surat	157 8
100 Tata Hydro	146-14
100 Tata Power	966-4
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm Prantij	755 0
100 Amr Patty	111 0
100 C Province	84
100 Dhond Baramati	80-8
100 Gujrat	60 4
100 Mandra Bhon	73 0
100 Pachora	71 0
100 Sara Siraigung	81 4
500 Tapty Valley	672-8
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	16|6
30 Tata Steel Def.	219-6
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	51-14
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	177-8
50 Belapur Sugar	181-3
250 Bombay Steam	285
125 Bombay Burma	467-8
50 Bom. Burma Country	152
1st Br. Petrol	2-13-6
50 Bombay Telephone	76|12
100 Indian Bleaching	191
100 Ind. Radio ord.	410-0
100 Ind. Radio def.	387-8
100 Port Canning	643-12
15 Scindia	11|6
60 Tata Construction	59-4
25 Tata Oil	18-2
PREFERENCE SHARES	
7 p c Andhra Vly	1205-0
6 p.c Bom. Steam	260-0
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	73
5 p.c. Central India	492
7 p c Katni 1st	115-0
7 p c Katni 2nd	127-8
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13-4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	119-1
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1247-8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	152-8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	82-4
5½ p.c Tata Mill	12 4

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 19.

Face Value	Names	Rs. as.
100	Ahd. Advance	328-12
250	Bombay Dyeing	819
250	Bradbury	90-0
100	Century	259
100	Central India	345
100	Colaba	92
110	Cooria	110
Crescent		70
250	Currimbhoy	70
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	465-0
100	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone	2 0
250	Laxmi	845
100	Madhowji	7 8

GOLD AND SIL...ER

Bombay, June 19.

The local silver market again ruled easy today on increased selling pressure by local operators. Shanghai Exchange opened unchaenged at 1.3¼ but later on its declined to 1.3 1/16. This weakness influenced selling in the local market but Shanghai closed steady at 1.3 3/16. The undertone of the market is poor and the offtake is disappointing. The Gold market is quiet but steady with restricted turnover.

Ready silver	57-0-0
Ashad dely	57-4-0
Shravan dely	57-13-0
Ready gold	30-3-0
Ashad dely	30-2-9
Shravan dely	30-2-3

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 19.

T. T. on London:—

Previous Close	1-3 1/4
To-day's Opening	1-3 1/4
To-day's Close	1-3 3/16
Difference	—1/16

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Bombay, June 19.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 300|- per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 77|- per ton.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 19.

3 1/2 pc G P Notes	80-9
3 1/2 pc 1947-50	91-8
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable)	100|12.
4 pc 1960-70 Loan	94-4
4 1/2 pc 1934 (Taxable)	101-12
4 pc 1943 (Taxable)	100-4
5 pc 1939/44 (Taxable	104-4
5 p.c. 1940|43 (Taxable)	104-10
5 p c 1935	103-4
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable)	106|8
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable)	106-4.

TAXFREE LOANS.

5 pc 1945-55 Loan	109-14
6 1/2 pc B D L 1935	106-13
5 p c 1955 Mysore	109
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore	108.

CORPORATION LOANS

4 pc B P T	89-8
4 pc M Deb 1974	89
5 p c Deb 1959	103-0.
6 p c Deb 1454	113-0
6 p c K P T 1956	113-0
6 1/2 p c B I T 1937	106-8

Note:—3 pc G. P. rate opened at 80/3/6 declined to 80/2/6 but closed at 80/9/6 after touching 80/12.

The 4 pc 1960/70 and 5 pc 1945-55 are in request whereas the rest are nominally quoted.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Jeth Vad 13' 1989.
Muslim—Safar 26. 1352.
Parsi—Deh 17, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 2m.
Sunset—7h. 18m.
Hightide—10-55, 22-11.
Lowtide—3.46, 16.53.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon, 23rd June, 6h. 52m. p.m. First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full Moon, 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Irish Fusiliers vs. 15th Bde., R. A., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 22

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Green Howards vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 23.

Harwood League: G. I. P. Rly. vs. 15th Bde. R. A., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 24

Harwood League: R. A. Colaba vs. Green Howards, Cooperage 6 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Doctor X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Fast Life". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Red Dust". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"King of the Jungle". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Kid from Spain". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Hatamtai" Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Lord Camber's Ladies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KALBADEVI ARYA SAMAJ.

Pt. Dwijendranathji will deliver a public lecture on Superistition in the Kalbadevi Arya Samaj Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Mooltan" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Conte Rosso", will be accepted at the General Post Office up to 10-0 a.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market; Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
2-00 pm.—Relay from the Rotary Club. "Food Supplies of Bombay" Speaker. Capt. C. M. Flanders.
4-30 p.m.—Ladies Hour. Talk by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma on "Salvation of Women Is In Their Hansd" in Hindi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-00 p.m.—Fashions Talk By Peggy. News available.
5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management).
6-30 p.m.—Educational Hour. French and How to Speak By Tils Language Class.
7-00 p.m.—Book Talk By The Bookman.
7-10 p.m.—Dance Music. Henry Hall and his B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
8-00 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
9-20 p.m.—Classical and Light Music. Vilayat Hussein With Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi.
10-45 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m.—Transmission on an omnidirectional aerial.
7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Economist in the Witness Box, a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall, and Mr. N. F. Hall. Time Signal from Greenwich at 7-30 p.m.
7-35 p.m.—Gramophone records.
7-55 p.m.—How's that Umpire? a revue: Book by Ashley Sterne and A. A. Thomson; Lyrics by A. A. Thomson; Music by Ashley Sterne.
8-55 p.m.—Rene Tapponnier and his Orchstra. from the Carlton Hotel.
9-45 p.m.—B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-40 p.m.—Gramophone records.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS ASSOCIATION.

The first quarterly meeting of the Association will be held in its office (Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort), on Wednesday, at 5 p.m.

SHREEMAD BHAGVAD GEETA PATHSHALA.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public classes at Madhav Bag, Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala Upper Hall:—

Morning Classes: Tuesday, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.), Brahma Sutras; Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.), Upanishadas and Monday to Friday, 6-15 to 7-15 p.m. (B. T.), Bhagvad Geeta. All Sanatani Hindus are requested to attend. Separate entrance and seats are provided for ladies.

KASHMIR

Visits are arranged to Kashmir every now and then at most reasonable rates. Special quotations for Families, Clubs and Parties. Particulars from:—

KASHMIR TOURISTS SERVICE,
106, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Smashing all world's records for SPEED... LAUGHS...

THRILLS!

With a Happy-Go-Lucky Cast

WILLIAM HAINES ✧ CLIFF EDWARDS
MADGE EVANS ✧ CONRAD NAGEL
✧ KARL DANE

ALSO SHOWING:— COLOUR SCALES & 1933 DERBY RACE

Newsreel includes Pope declaring Holy Year open and Intimate Glimpses of Bernard Shaw.

THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie House
To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK FORGES AHEAD

Huge Increase In Deposits Though Interest Was Low Shows Its Grading Popularity

The twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited was held at the office of the Bank on Monday when the annual report and accounts were adopted.

Sir Chunilal Mehta, the chairman, in the course of his speech, said:

"The year was one in which your Bank, like other banks in this city, had a plethora of funds at its disposal, and hence we have the spectacle of a heavy increase of over 60 lakhs in the working capital of the Bank. This increase has taken place, I would like to point out, notwithstanding the reductions that we have effected in our rates of interest on various types of deposits, reductions which keep our rates of interest on a par with these offered by the best among joint stock banks in Bombay.

"All classes of deposits have contributed to this increase with the exception of fixed deposits from individuals; and deposits from societies and central banks have risen from 63 lakhs to 121 lakhs, so that the Bank has thus truly become the balancing centre for the co-operative movement in the Presidency.

BANK'S POSITION.

The position of the Bank in regard to the maintenance of fluid resources continues to be satisfactory, and as against its aggregate deposit liabilities of 1.94 crore at the close of the year, it held by way of cash and short-term deposits with approved banks a sum of Rs. 41 84 lakhs while the investments in Government securities amounted to Rs. 91.64 lakhs making total of Rs. 1.33 crore. We have been trying to reduce the flow of deposits by turning down fresh deposits, quoting low rates for renewals and refusing to accept deposits for under six months.

EXPERIMENTS.

Our Bank has done what little it could do to assist the three experimental land mortgage societies started some years ago. This experiment, as you will see from the Report, has involved us in a loss of Rs. 15,495. Originally, it was intended that once the experimental stage was passed the Bank should hand over its land mortgage department to a new central land mortgage bank for the Presidency The Indian Central Banking Inquiry Commitee also hold that it is undesirable for the Provincial Bank to carry on this work; and I reiterate the request made in the Report that Government will examine the position in the light of the recommendation of these Committees of Inquiry as well as of the previous discussions and relieve us of this responsibility at the earliest possible date.

REDUCED DIVIDEND.

It is with very great regret that the Directors are compelled to recommend to you for sanction a dividend at the reduced rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The reasons for this step have been fully set forth in the Report. Full provision has been made for all interest which, though due for payment, has not been realized, and of this provision, I may add, the bulk is for the Deccan canal tract. We have taken steps to evaluate the bad or doubtful debts of the Bank.

ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The payment of a final dividend for the full year ending 31st March, 1933, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum was confirmed.

The following directors were re-elected:

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta,
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas,
Madhavji D. Thackersey,
G. K. Devadhar, and
R. C. Sarajya.

Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar, Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. C. M. Gandhi and Prof. V. G. Kale were also elected as directors for the year 1933-34. Messrs. K. S. Alyar and Company were re-elected as Auditors of the Bank.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer "Clan Macquarrie" left Liverpool on Saturday morning of 17th June.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Bengal Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call and is expected to arrive here on or about 18th July, 1933.

LADY TEACHERS TAKE TO HINDI STUDY.

The lady teachers of the Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, Bombay have taken to Hindi Study. The class was started at their premises on Saturday, the 10th June, 1933. Classes are held twice a week on Mondays and Fridays between 6 and 7 p.m. (S. T.). At present there are 12 students and all are preparing for the Prathamik Examination to be held in September next. Sjt. R. Sankaran, Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay takes the class.

ANDHRA CREDIT SOCIETY.

Notice is hereby given that the first annual general meeting of the members of the Andhra Co-operative Credit Society Limited will be held at the Residency of Mr. V. N. Patruni, Dahanuker Building, Kalbadevi Post on Sunday, the 25th June, 1933, at 3-0 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the Annual Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1933, elect the Managing Committee for the current year, appoint Auditors, and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON BANKING.

Under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Principal Shorab R. Davar, Bar.-at-Law, will deliver a public lecture on "India's Banking Problem, with special refedence to the contemplated Reserve Bank," on Thursday, 22nd inst. at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. Manu Subedar, B.Sc. (Ecs.), will preside.

B. E. S. & T. CO. LTD.

The following are the gross earnings of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.:—

Electric supply for May excluding supply to Tramways Rs 7,93,035.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) Rs. 5,26,249.

The following are the earnings upto the end of May:—

Electric Supply Rs. 39,89,626.

Traction (Trams and Omnibuses) Rs. 26,86,036.

Increase over the same period last year Rs. 2,49,951.

HIGH COURT JUDGES CONGRATULATED

Acting Chief Justice's Reply

The members of the Appellate Side Bar of the High Court met together on Monday to congratulate Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Divatia, the former on his appointment as Acting Chief Justice and the latter on his elevation to the Bench.

Dewan Bahadur Rao said that Mr. Justice Baker had been on the High Court Bench for the last 7 years and had won the esteem and regard of all by his learning ability and efficiency. His Lordship reminded one of Sir Lawrence Jenkins who might be said to be the pink of courtesy. The same could be said about Mr. Justice Baker who had taken a prominent part in the administration of justice.

GOOD LAWYER, GOOD JUDGE.

Speaking of Mr. Justice Divatia, the Dewan Bahadur said that his Lordship was enrolled as a Vakil 20 years ago and had risen to the front rank of lawyers by his industry, ability and high sense of duty. They were confident that being a good lawyer, he would make a good judge.

MR. JUSTICE BAKER'S REPLY.

In his reply, Mr. Justice Baker said he had for a long time been connected with the administration of justice in the Presidency and had received the greatest support from the Bar, both at the High Court and in the Presidency.

MR. JUSTICE DIVATIA.

Mr. Justice Divatia, in his reply, said that in thanking them he was prompted by a real sense of brotherly feeling and affectionate good-will towards the members of the Bar among whom he had spent 20 years of his professional career. He assured them that he would do his best to uphold the best traditions of the Bench and to raise the status and prestige of the Appellate Bar to which he was proud to belong.

DEORUKHKAR TO CONTEST 'G' WARD SEAT

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Harijan Leader has decided to contest a seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Billimoria in 'G' Ward. The Election will take place on the July 11.

PHONE SERVICE TO BALEARIC ISLANDS

It is notified for general information that the report charge to the Balearic Islands in respect of the Overseas Radio Telephone Service is Rs. 14 instead of Rs. 19/5 as previously notified.

PARSI YOUTH DISCHARGED

Insufficient Evidence In Theft Case

Polly S. Engineer, a Parsi youth and a former member of the New Victoria Club situated at Gowalia Tank, who was arrested by the Police on the 11th instant in connection with a theft case was ordered to be discharged by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Monday, for want of sufficient evidence.

It will be recalled that a quarrel took place in the Victoria Club over some billiard matter as a result of which the billiard table was secretly damaged and a set of billiard balls was stolen from the premises.

The Manager of the Club informed the police and also gave Engineer's name as the man he strongly suspected. Subsequently Engineer was arrested but was released on bail the next day.

SAD DEMISE OF MUSLIM JOURNALIST

We regret to announce the death of Syed Ebrahim Kadri, a Muslim Journalist of Bombay. Mr. Kadri was on the staff of the "Times of India" as a reporter for the last seventeen years and was well known among the police, custom and excise circles. He was quiet, amiable and of genial nature, with the temperament more of a "Bania" than a Muslim. Mr. Kadri was seen knocking about the city till late hours in evening in the discharge of his duties which worked upon his health. He was laid down to bed with fever about a week ago, frou which he did not recover.

Mr. Kadri was only 45 years old at the time of his death.

TEXTILE SCHOOL EXAM RESULTS

The following are the results of the annual examinations of our Textile Technical School of the Social Service League for the year 1933:—

In all 110 students appeared for the various Spinning and Weaving Courses Examinations, out of whom 85 were successful, which means a percentage of 77.3. There were 14 students for the Final Examination (3rd year), 8 for the Weaving Course and 5 for the Spinning. Out of these 11 were successful, 6 from the Weaving Course and 5 from the Spinning. The names of the successful students are shown below in order of merit:—

Weaving Course:—1. S. A. Kulkarni, 2. G. P. Dhadwe, 3. N. B. Parab, 4. D. J. Kadam, 5. D. B. Shinde and 6. K. D. Keluskar.

The School has re-opened from 1-6-33 after the summer vacation and has commenced its classes. Students desirous of joining the school are requested to see the Superintendent of the School at the Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay.

Spinning Course:—1. A. D. Mohani, 2. S. B. Kelkar, 3. V. D. More; 4. S. N. Narkar and 5. G. S. Shirwatkar.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS ARRESTED BUT RELEASED.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Bar.-at-Law, who was on the "wanted" list was arrested by the Special Branch of Bombay C. I. D. on Monday morning and released again in the afternoon. Mr. Purshotamdas was placed before the Commissioner of Police after his arrest who had a talg with him for some time and ordered his release.

POLICE TAKE CHARGE OF DEAD BODY

On Monday evening, the Agripada Police, on receipt of certain information went to Ramlal Chawl at Chichalwadi and took charge of the dead body of an unknown Hindu male lying in the compound.

The cause of death is not known. An inquest over the body will be held to-day by the City Coroner.

OPIUM POISONING

One Sharif Haji, aged 40 years, who was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Sunday afternoon died the same night of opium poisoning.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of June 8th arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on June 18th, and left there at 9-30 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday, June 22nd.

The s.s. "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 11 p.m. the same day.

Municipal War On "Butter"

Cases Against 118 Offenders Were Launched Up To May End And Govt. Have Been Addressed, Says Commissioner

The question of adulteration of butter was once again raised in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday when questions were asked of the Commissioner on the subject and he was urged to arm the Municipality with sufficient powers to deal with the problem.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mr. A. Soares asked:

Will the Commissioner be pleased to state—

(a) The number of prosecutions launched in connection with the adulteration of butter and the result thereof;

(b) The kind of materials used in such adulteration and if it is a fact that fish oil from Japan is one of the main adulterants;

(c) Whether it is a fact that prosecutions launched as far back as November were tried in May. If so, whether the attention of Government has been drawn to this unsatisfactory state of affairs and the danger to public health due to such unconscionable delays;

(d) Whether the law as obtains at present gives the Municipality sufficient powers to deal adequately with the problem of adulteration;

(e) If the answer to (d) is in the negative, whether the Commissioner intends to bring forward any proposals to close the lacunae in the existing law.

ANSWERS.

The Municipal Commissioner replied:

(a) Prosecutions were launched in 60 cases in 1932 and in 58 cases upto the end of May 1933. Out of the former, seven cases were heard in 1932 and 6 in 1933; and the parties were fined. The remaining cases are still pending.

(b) Vegetable and fish oils. It is not possible to say whether the fish oil used for adulteration is imported from Japan or other countries.

(c) Out of the prosecutions launched in November 1932 only one case was disposed of in that month, one was heard in June 1933 and has been adjourned to 20-6-1933, while the rest are still pending. As regards the second part of the question attention is invited to Corporation Resolution No. 1001 of 1-5-1933.

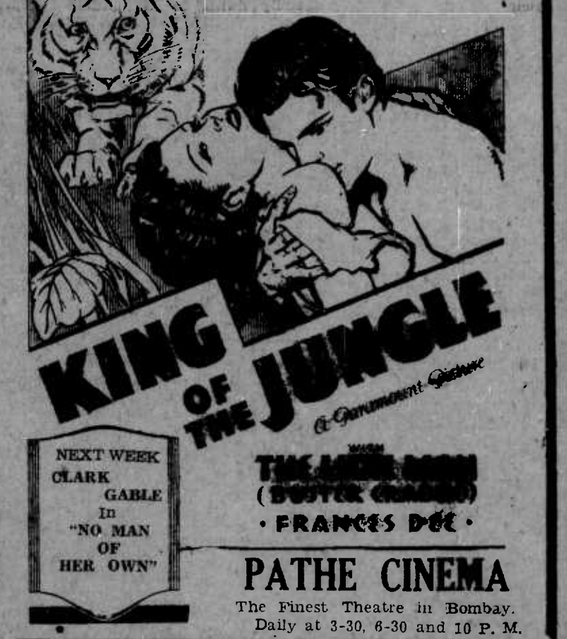
(d) No.

(e) Government have already been addressed in the matter.

SECOND TRIUMPHANT WEEK

BODY OF A GREEK GOD ...HEART OF A LION

A Son of the Jungle... Untouched by Civilization Until the Kisses of a Beautiful White Girl Awakened His Savage Heart...Then He Loved Her with All the Fierceness of His Pent-Up Emotions.



NEXT WEEK CLARK GABLE In "NO MAN OF HER OWN"

WITH (BUSTER CRABBE) · FRANCES DEE ·

PATHE CINEMA
The Finest Theatre in Bombay.
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA

SATURDAY NEXT

The World's Greatest Screen Lover

CLARK GABLE

IN

"NO MAN OF HER OWN"

WITH

CAROLE LOMBARD and DOROTHY MACKAIL

All the world loves a Winner. What if he did use crooked dice and marked cards? He played to WIN when he gambled at cards. Could he CHANGE when he gambled for LOVE?

The Finest Picture Clark Gable Ever Made

A Paramount Production.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933

SOMETHING TO BE DONE

According to the Poona Correspondent of the "Hindu", Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Aney received last week suggestions from British friends in London "not to precipitate matters" as the situation was "bound to improve after the 28th June, when the crisis in the Conservative Party over India would pass and the people at the helm of affairs would be in a better position to pursue a policy of conciliation." The reference is obviously to the meeting of the Conservative Party on the 28th instant when Mr. Baldwin will defend the White Paper policy and stake his leadership of the Party thereon. The Party there is no doubt will vote confidence in him for the simple reason that his policy is conservative or reactionary enough and we shall be surprised if there is any substantial change in Government's attitude towards Congress after the 28th. However, it will not be long before the "British friends'" surmise is put to the test. And if, after all, the Cabinet should show any signs of dawning sense, we shall be the first to congratulate them.

COUNTRY'S INTEREST ONLY.

It should be obvious that, in deciding further to suspend Civil Disobedience the Congress leaders could not possibly have been influenced by the suggestions of their British friends. As Mr. Aney has made clear, the decision is solely due to Gandhiji's weak health. Hereafter, too, in arriving at any final decision with regard to Civil Disobedience, Congress leaders, we assume, will be guided by the interests of the Congress and of the country in general than by the attitude of the British Government and the vagaries of British politicians. The case will, of course, be different in considering the question of co-operation in the constitutional enquiry. Such co-operation is inconceivable as long as a single Congressman is in jail. Moreover, when Civil Disobedience is indefinitely suspended, as we expect and hope it will soon be, Congressmen will have to take due notice of Government's attitude in devising a new programme.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

That, however, is for the future, though a near future. For the present, the suspension of Civil Disobedience should not mean suspension of all national activities. Complete inactivity will give rise to much avoidable misunderstanding. It is a pity Mr. Aney did not recommend alternative activities in place of Civil Disobedience to Congress workers during the next six weeks but he may yet do so in consultation with such leaders as are available. Leaders will no doubt be pre-occupied solely with the question of the communal settlement, but the rank and file among Congressmen cannot do better than devote themselves to the propaganda of Swadeshi. It is most unfortunate that this propaganda has been for a long time extremely slack just when the need for it is the greatest. Many of the Swadeshi leagues too are in a more or less moribund condition. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that we imported Rs. 2,856 lakhs worth of foreign cloth last year, that is Rs. 793 lakhs more than the year before. Congress workers will, therefore, be doing a great service to the country if they put new life into the leagues and Swadeshi propaganda generally, with special reference to Khaddar, which industry also is said to be in a sadly disorganised condition.

"Indian Navy" Ramp

An ominous announcement has been made that the Army Department intends introducing a Navy Bill in the September Session of the Assembly. This is a most inopportune time, because a new "constitution" is being hammered into shape at Whitehall and it would be indecent and even dishonest to have such a measure passed by an unrepresentative Assembly which is purposely kept in a state of artificial vitality by the Government granting it a new lease of life. That a Navy Bill which has such an important bearing on the defence of India is expected to be ratified by such an effete body, shows the straits to which the Army Department has been reduced.

In February last the Commander-in-Chief told the Council of State that he was willing to revive the Navy Bill, which was rejected by the Assembly, if there was such a desire, but since there is no popular clamour for it, the Commander-in-Chief, who has shown himself so responsive to public opinion by resisting every reasonable and popular demand for Indianisation, has on his own initiative decided to bring forward a Bill. It is difficult to fathom the underlying motives of this gentleman.

Unless we see the Bill, we cannot express an opinion on it, but anything emanating from a department which is firmly opposed to the employment of more Indians in their own army, is hardly likely to be acceptable to this country. Even the Labour Party, whose leader was then Mr. MacDonald, was firmly opposed to such a measure in the Commons in 1928 and very frank views were expressed by its spokesmen. Mr. Barker said, that to say that the Bill was intended to give self-government to India, was the "most hypocritical statement" that could possibly be made. "Why are they creating this navy?" he asked, "because it is a long way to Singapore. The Government are not honest with the House. They should tell the House that they are creating this navy to supplement the base at Singapore .....It is an insult to the Indian people to say that we are creating this navy for the purpose of giving prestige to India. It is sheer humbug and the Government know it very well."

We agree with every word that was stated in the Commons. When only one Indian is to be recruited to the Navy, every year if a "suitable candidate is available,"—and he is not generally—shall we be wrong in saying that it is another stunt for relieving British needs at the expense of India? Unless we have a navy manned and controlled by Indians, India can neither afford nor want such a luxury. We do not expect much from an Assembly, where every other man has been jobbed—either by sending him to England on a Committee, or by nominating him to some post of profit or honour. But there can be no two opinions in India about such a measure, and it ought to be rejected. As long as Indians have no real voice in the administration of their own country, they will have none in the proposed Navy.

Nauseous Sermonising

The British Newspaper Society, representing over a thousand journals in Britain, has addressed a weighty representation to the German Ambassador in London, protesting against the ban on the "Manchester Guardian", which was, only a few months ago, accused of being pro-German by the British Press. The letter while praising the great work of the "Guardian" says that the effect of such a step is likely to be unfavourable to Germany in Britain since the "tradition of the freedom of the Press..... is deeply rooted in the people and the press of this country". The Society fears that the prohibition would not help to improve the relations between Germany and Great Britain.

We are entirely at one with the unexceptionable sentiments expressed in this letter, but it is a pity the British Press are not equally vigilant when the "freedom of the Press" in India is concerned. All these years the British papers, with very rare exceptions, have not only condoned but encouraged every repressive measure against Indian papers by the Government. No protests have been raised, nor has any effort been made to mitigate the severity under which the Indian Press labours. On the other hand, every action of the British authorities in India has been lauded to the skies, because India happens to be a Dependency, whose loss would prove an economic disaster to Britain, according to Mr. Churchill.

Besides, the Government have banned the entry of Labour journals like the "Labour Monthly" and "Daily Worker" into this country but we have not heard of any protest being made by the British Newspaper Society against this outrage, perhaps on the ground that the Government of India require to be supported on every occasion, whether right or wrong. If the British Government in India have been justified in these acts the German administration are equally justified in prohibiting the entry of "Manchester Guardian" and the "New Statesman" if their comments are unfavourable to it, or the publicity they give to Nazi atrocities is not to their liking. Why should an exception be made in the case of the "Manchester Guardian" and why should radical or communist papers be penalised with impunity?

Even the British Newspaper Society might have some sort of honesty in such matters. If it will only try, it will learn that hundreds of Indian newspapers have died prematurely and hundreds of thousands of rupees have been paid into the Indian exchequer as security and forfeiture by Nationalist newspapers in India. But presumably, what is good for India is not good for Britain and thus we are treated to all this nauseous sermonising on the part of the Society. If it were true to its traditions, it would work unceasingly to free the Indian Press which is now gagged and fettered by various legislative Acts.

Press Views

Familiar Ways

In yesterday's issue we published a summary of a long statement issued by the British Government in India replying to specific and detailed charges of savagery used against members of the Indian Congress by police in that country. Pandit Madan Malaviya had cited instances of terrible police beatings and of Congress members being made to run the gauntlet between lines of constabulary who assaulted them with lathis. The Government of India declared the gauntlet charge to be "untrue and maliciously false" and with regard to the other charges replied that certain delegates "attempted to escape, while others refused to enter the prison van, and some force had to be used to compel them". These, too, are words well known in Ireland. Many an Irishman in our War of Independence, although safely in custody, fell later "attempting to escape".

These reports coming across the world at a time when at Geneva they are talking gravely about Peace Pacts and Disarmament show how far from the true principles of peace the strong ones of the earth have drifted.—"Irish Press."

A Deserved Snub

It is notorious how the preventive sections of the Code, which are meant to be availed of in emergencies, have been made use of by an easy-going police to evade their duty of protecting the public in the exercise of their rights against the high-handed intrusion of others intent on preventing the exercise of those rights. It has often happened that threats, intimidation and show of force on the part of people defying the law have resulted in orders from the Magistracy under Section 144 prohibiting the law-abiding people from exercising their legal rights. We congratulate the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta in asking the Police to punish those who might disturb peace and to protect the Corporation in the exercise of its legal rights instead of seeking to deprive the Corporation of its rights merely because they apprehended that hooligans might cause trouble or knew that there were persons who would feel unreasonably annoyed at the action of the Corporation.—"Hindu."

The Milch Cow

So after gold, silver. Gold has been exported from India to the extent of 140 crores. It steadied the sterling. It prevented the collapse of the British monetary system in 1931-1932; and it saved the Government of India from bankruptcy.

The turn of India's silver has come—of course Britain will buy it from India—to pay Britain's debt abroad.

We thus see what an economic asset, a mine of gold and silver, India is to England. No wonder the Churchillians see what a "Kamdhenu" (the cow of plenty) India is to her masters. That is why they put their foot down on central responsibility and on handing over India's "Kamdhenu" into the hands of India's sons. They may play with inconsequential reforms. But don't talk to them of giving away to India financial autonomy and the control of the army.—"Sind Observer."

MISS MISSES BLISS

Error Of Modern Eve Makes Marriages Few

A few years ago with the introduction of automatic telephone system, a number of girls then employed by the Bombay Telephone Co., were thrown out of employment. They sought the aegis of Lady Wilson, who promptly issued an appeal on behalf of her sex, to all Governmental departments and heads of Commercial offices to utilise the services of these girls as far as possible. The response to this appeal was marvellous. Until then an insignificant number of young ladies employed in mercantile offices were incapacitated as telephone operators, typists and stenographers, but how tremendous is the progress made since!

SHE BREEZE IN OFFICE

In spite of trade depression and consequent increase of unemployment of men, a good looking girl does not experience much difficulty in securing a situation and often on such high scale of pay as would be several times more than a man of sound education and ripe experience would receive for execution of that particular work.

We are aware, and so are such employers, that such scale of pay is not remunerative of services rendered by lady-workers but is inclusive of payment for the pleasant atmosphere created in the office. To vouch for this allegation, if it so be called, it is necessary to scan how many offices whose managing directors or such responsible officials reside locally avail themselves of the services of these lasses and on what salary. A number of salesgirls and typists employed by local firms are paid so meagre a payment as Rs. 25 and 30 a month, although in education and qualifications they may supersede their more pretty and fortunate sisters whose salaries may, in many cases, exceed that of the head clerk or the most senior member of the clerical staff.

HOW AND WHY INDUCED

A school-going girl is so attracted by a working girl by her fine array of clothes, liberal use of expensive toilets and perfumery, frequent motor drives, regular cinema visits and dining out with bosses, that the former's sole intention on leaving school is to take up shorthand and typewriting and seek work in office.

If she is blessed with the gift of fine looks and wears fine clothes she needs no other qualifications even to be appointed personal secretary or stenographer to the manager, and in the event of there existing no vacancy, a post is created for her at the merciless axing of a male member of the staff irrespective of his length of service and importance.

The plea of these working maidens is that they have aged parents and school-going brothers and sisters entirely dependent upon their earnings—this is a pitiable case for the employer! Not to say that there are a number of respectable widows compelled to

(Continued on page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

MUST BE INVESTIGATED.

The Lahore "Leader" makes itself responsible for the statement that neither the Government of India nor the Political Agent has intervened to curb the campaign of "lawless repression," which is the rule in Bhawalpur against Hindus there.

"Arrests and lathi charges are the order of the day," says the same paper, and the Paramount Power has apparently left the people to their fate. It is difficult to understand the cause of this apparent apathy on the part of the Government of India.

It is plain that these Indian Princes have failed to take lessons from the fate which befell both Kashmir and Alwar and Bhawalpur must be relying on the mildness of his Hindus not to push matters to a crisis.

He is mistaken in this view. Lathi charges on women are a cowardly affair, whether in British India or in an Indian State, and cannot be allowed to be forgotten easily. Misrule is as bad for Hindus as for Muslims, and the matter must be investigated.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN STORM-POOL.

Central European politics are an amazing maze at all times, and particularly at the present juncture. The secret conclaves and understandings, comings and goings of politicians, both major and minor, are very intriguing to foreigners.

Dr. Dollfus, whose position is not exactly secure in Austria, has now succeeded in getting a loan from France, and with its help he will, no doubt, be able to tide over his present financial difficulty. But that does not improve matters very much for him.

Nazis are an ever-increasing force in Austria, and they are determined to overthrow Dollfus and make themselves supreme as in Germany. But there is Italy to be counted, for Dollfus finds some kind of spiritual affinities in Fascism.

If the Nazis succeed in overthrowing Dollfus, the next step will be a political union between the two countries, and their combined populations and forces will be a menace to both France and Italy.

ROOSEVELT AS DICTATOR.

Every day more powers are demanded and readily conceded to President Roosevelt, and he will soon emerge as the most powerful dictator in the world,—dictator of the richest and one of the most conservative peoples.

As it is Mr. Roosevelt, since he became the President, has been doing nothing but acquiring more authority every day, though he has used it very sparingly. The Industrial Control Bill hands over the industries of the United States to the untrammelled control of the President, and if he can bring some kind of order out of the present chaos he will have done much.

There is a great deal of unrest among the industrial workers in the United States, and the depression has merely helped the capitalists to make the workers less vocal. But the present state of things cannot last long, and a way will have to be found.

If Mr. Roosevelt can control the industrial output and regulate the wages and prices, he may automatically solve the unemployment problem in the States, for there is over-production and consequent lowering of prices all the world over.

IS IT VICTIMISATION?

The alleged victimisation by the Vile-Parle Municipality of certain women sweepers in its employ for taking part in anti-untouchability activities is a serious matter, and should be carefully investigated by the residents of the town.

According to the statement issued by the Secretary of the local Harijan Seva Mandal, though representations were made by the public to the Chairman of the Municipality, to reinstate the dismissed women sweepers, who had fifteen years' service to their credit, no consideration has yet been shown to them by the Municipality.

The Sanitary Committee of Vile Parle Municipality state in their letter, published elsewhere, that the dismissed women "had a very bad record of service." It is certainly curious if, despite the "bad record" they were continued in service for fifteen years!

However, we trust that the Sanitary Committee, which, we understand, is investigating their case, will deal justly and leniently with poor servants who have served it so long.

TOY COUNCILS.

The Legislative Councils in most of the Indian States are mere toy councils and the just inaugurated Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly is no exception to the rule.

Not only is the Assembly dominated by the official and other nominated members in a variety of ways, but its resolutions do not at all bind the Executive, being only pious wishes expressed to the Ruler.

In his speech at the inauguration of the Assembly the Chief Saheb hoped that its deliberations would soon lead to increased co-operation and goodwill between him and his people.

The hope can be fulfilled soon only if the Assembly is given real power and the Executive made responsible to it.

Meanwhile, the people cannot do better than to use the Assembly so as to strengthen it and extend its powers.

Readers' Views

"DUTY OF A DOCTOR"

From "Doctor's Dilemma".

Your correspondent Mr. A. S. Parelker's inquiry as to the duty of a Doctor in the case mentioned by him in the "Chronicle" of the 16th instant merits an answer and that can only be that it was the bounden duty of the doctor concerned both morally and professionally, if not legally, to attend to the patient who got suddenly ill apart from his ability to pay the fees but promised to pay the fee the next day.

I might cite an instance or two on the point.

A few months ago at about 9 p.m. I telephoned to a doctor in Bombay that a member of my family had suddenly developed heart complaint and that I was sending my car to fetch him. The doctor who was staying at about a distance of five minutes by the car from my residence refused to come on the ground that it was a late hour. I explained to him the urgency of the case, and that he was the nearest available doctor, but it did not move him.

This doctor had come professionally to me many times before though he was not my family doctor.

I corresponded with the Secretary of the Medical Union to know if there were any rules or professional etiquette on the subject, but except some evasive answers I got no information.

Subsequently I discovered that the doctor concerned was a member of their Committee.

I consulted a local London M.D. and also a retired practitioner, both of whom occupy a very high position in the profession, and they told me the conduct of the doctor in question was condemnable.

Some years ago I had a similar instance where the doctor concerned was treating a member of my family in a rather serious case.

At about 9 p.m. the patient showed very high temperature and an epidemic was prevailing in the city, so this sudden rise of temperature naturally made us anxious.

I sent for the doctor who was living only across the street, but he refused to come on the ground of it being a late hour.

I had therefore to send him a note reminding him that it was not only his moral and professional duty to attend, but as he was in charge of the patient he was also legally bound to attend. The latter seemed to have a desired effect and he attended, when he discovered that the high temperature was due to a new drug he had introduced in his mixture that morning.

There have been many more occasions recently which have made me think that the medical profession which claims to be humane has degenerated into a money-making machine and has hardly remained even human.

I may mention a sort of practice that has recently developed in this profession which very much looks like an organized system in the name of scientific tests when a patient who can afford to pay is sent from one "expert" to another for "expert examination" which proves endless and ultimately many a time results in a few X-ray photographs, and analysis reports without any clue to the real complaint and the doctor still "suspects" something somewhere.

It is high time that public opinion should be directed to some of the manners and morals of the medical profession, and the public press can help a lot in this.

PRIVILEGED TRAMWAYMEN

From V. Narayan.

For committing a breach of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order, prohibiting the public from entering the Recreation Ground at Cawasji Patel Tank Road a Hindu Youth was fined 5 on Friday last by the Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum Court. There is a public convenience in a corner of the prohibited area, which the accused pleaded, he attempted to make use of. The Magistrate, however, refused to accept the defence plea.

On Sunday while passing along the C. P. Tank I asked the armed sentry at the gate whether access to the convenience was permissible and got an answer in the negative. But immediately after a Tramway Conductor, (whose number I have) entered the prohibited area and straightly proceeded to the convenience.

It may be emphasised that it was not for the first time that I have observed a Tramway employee invading the prohibited area. Although the text of the Order does not reveal any special concession for any particular class or body and is applicable to the general public, never did the 'firman' seem to effect the Inspectors, Conductors and Drivers of the Tramway Company.

Does not their action amount to infringement of the magisterial order? Or is it a special favour granted by the police in exchange for the act of generosity of the Tramway Company in allowing the City Police in uniform, free journeys in Tram cars as a mark of their valuable services during the days of the Tramway Strike? If an order is an order, it must be applied to all and no consideration should weigh with the authorities in its strict enforcement.

VILE PARLE AND HARIJANS

From the Sanitary Committee Vile Parle Municipality.

The Secretary of the Harijan Seva Mandal, Vile Parle, by seeking the hospitality of your paper has attained the object for which the Mandal seems to exist, namely, cheap notoriety. Living in a glass house the Mandal has made a fling at the Municipality.

The Municipality was forced to dispense with three women workers. They had a very bad record of service and they have been replaced by equally indigent and helpless Harijan men. The step was taken solely in the interest of efficiency after mature consideration and the unanimous vote of more than one Committee.

We may state for the information of your readers that ever since the Municipality came into being, two and a half years ago, the Councillors most of whom are staunch and not pseudo-nationalists, by deeds and not by words., have helped the Harijan cause by raising the scale of wages and the provision of amenities, such as the supply of pipe water, electric lights near their quarters, uniforms, blankets, free maternity benefit, increase in number of holidays and reduction in hours of work and lastly, provision of decent quarters towards which not only the Municipality, but also the Councillors individually have contributed.

It may also interest your readers to know that respectable nationalist leaders connected with the Harijan movement in and outside Vile Parle have dissociated themselves from the handful of busy-bodies styling themselves "THE MANDAL," in disgust at their questionable activities. It is only necessary to add that by its activities the Mandal is playing with fire. It is creating discontent where there is none, disintegration where there is unity and gross insubordination in a section of the Municipal employees where there is perfect discipline and loyalty.

We need not trouble to answer all the points raised in the Secretary's letter which are untruths and half-truths. The whole matter has been investigated by the Sanitary Committee and their report will shortly be placed before the Municipality and the public will then be able to judge and form their own opinion.

UNTOUCHABILITY: A SUGGESTION

From B. V. Seshayya, B.A., Secunderabad.

It has become a special feature of the present Scientific Age to winnow out the grain of Truth from the chaff of convention covering it. It is, of course, a welcome one, and truth is sought everywhere, approached from every side and understood to be one and changeless from every aspect of view. Now in India this hankering after Truth has awakened the country to a sense of human equality both religiously and socially, which has rung the death-bell of the abominable untouchability.

Great leaders of India have strained their every nerve to abolish it, and the greatest of them—Mahatma Gandhi—even went the length of sacrificing his precious life for the cause. Now it is considered that India is undergoing a stage of internal purification. Untouchables are no longer such, as they are called Harijans. Newspapers have been started and militant speeches have been made therein for the Harijan cause: temples are thrown open; public wells and restaurants are made accessible: dinners are participated in: marriages with them have been justified: orthodoxy has been booted down as being high-handed.

(Continued on page 7.)

CHURCHILL'S BID FOR POWER

FACTORS IN FIGHT TO OUST BALDWIN

Die-Hards Likely To Suffer Two To One Defeat

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail) June 10.

The Tory revolt against the White Paper on India has undergone a big political metamorphosis. From a sham tactical manoeuvre, by which to deceive the Indians, as if the contemplated new India Act were a tremendous advance in the power for the people of India, it has now changed into a very serious and earnestly pursued anti-Baldwin and anti-MacDonald campaign.

Mr. Winston Churchill's original revolt was a kind of a Churchillian display of fireworks round which he could keep alive a crowd of Tory admirers in the days of his downfall after he saw that he had not been given any place in the powerful National Government in 1931.

As a Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden has established a higher prestige and right than Mr. Churchill. So this place was blocked against Mr. Churchill the ex-Chancellor. As the head of Foreign Affairs or the War Ministry he was dreaded as a mischief maker with his crude ideas of playing the tin Napoleon. Besides Sir John Simon required to be well rewarded for his support of a wholesale Tory Government called a National Government. As a Colonial Minister, Mr. Churchill would not be like Jimmy Thomas a mere King Log, but he might prove to be a King Stork, and besides in his past career he had always proved himself to be half and half a Free Trader and half a Protectionist.

HIS DESPERATE RESORT.

As for India Mr. Churchill has really never displayed any particular interest, and most certainly in his past parliamentary history he had never been a strong anti-Indian. In fact, during the period of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms Mr. Churchill had preached in Parliament a sermon to the Tories about the danger of a narrow-minded policy towards India and about the glory and pride of the British to bring India into line with other self-governing Dominions.

Mr. Churchill with his immeasurable admiration for his own greatness and with a strong belief in his own future prospects could not tolerate the idea of being a humdrum back bencher during the present Parliament where his own political party was so strong.

He tried various lightning flashes with which to illuminate himself so that Tory England can look at their Churchill as yet a great power of the future. However, these lightnings and thunders did not prove to be any lasting illuminant. Then he tried his hand at India.

THE FIRST MOTIVE.

At that time his motive was to prove not only to his party in the country, but even to the Government and the Cabinet and Parliament that Mr. Churchill could be useful to both. His Albert Hall oratory and his speeches of caution in the House of Commons had always assumed an attitude of respect towards the Government.

The Government discovered Churchill's artificial staging staging of opposition to India of tremendous value in so far as it was making an impression in India as if the Government policy on India was crammed with valuable concessions to the Indians. During the period of this sham opposition there was an attitude of mutual benevolence between the Churchill group and the Government. The White Paper was produced purely and literally as an extreme Fascist document because the Government felt quite sure that by that time Churchill had made such an atmosphere as to make that document appear in the eyes of the world as a charter of freedom and liberty to India.

At the same time, the other Tory revolt of preserving this Parliament, but destroying the present Government in order to make room for ambitious persons who are desiring to be rulers of the Empire was still going strong. The present Parliament has the strongest known majority of reactionary elements to carry through any measure. In accordance with custom and Parliamentary fashion, the Tories know that at any future general election there will be a reaction against this Party.

TORY FASCIST'S AMBITION.

The Tory Fascists of the type of Mr. Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Lloyd and others want to take advantage of the present Parliament, to try and make the British Empire the great and terrible dictator of the world. They want to see the rest of the world lie at their feet. The introduction of Hitlerism in Germany is further sharpening this desire in the hearts of the advocates of British imperialism. Their idea is to destroy the present Government by raising a great scare against them in Tory circles, but without destroying the present Parliament so that they can form a new Cabinet, use the existing majority in the House and run their mad dog imperialist policy. They are trying every possible opening through which they can split up and scatter the present Government, yet they see the great need of doing it in such a way as to preserve the bulk of the Tory Parliamentary force at the back of an Empire Government.

The public have a vague idea that in a desperate moment Mr. Baldwin will be pushed hard and with him, of course, Mr. MacDonald. The Prime Minister would, therefore, demand a dissolution and would get it. This is an incorrect idea because the constitutional position is somewhat different. The King has to deal with a Parliament elected by the people and not with a Cabinet which the King himself brings into existence.

MANY GROUPS.

Under pressure of a strong workable majority in the House of Commons the King will be bound to ignore the advice of the Prime Minister to dissolve Parliament and to call upon another group of Cabinet Government out of the workable majority that exists in the House. Such a step would be a great step and before doing so the King would have to be assured of sufficient support as well as reasonably sufficient time at the disposal of the new Cabinet for putting into practice an alternative policy.

In the present Parliament among the followers of the Government there are half-a-dozen different groups, each one of which is dissatisfied with one particular measure, where the remaining five groups support the Government on that measure. For instance, some farmers representatives bitterly hate the policy of the Government about Argentine meat or about Danish butter. At the same time this group does not understand India and does not want to bother about it and would support the Government.

There is another group which is in favour of a strong Empire Army and Navy whereas another wants complete disarmament. But neither of these would bother if there is a Gold Standard or a Silver Standard and would support the Government's monetary policy and so on. Thus in every measure the present Government experiences a strong but small revolt against them but there is no united revolt on any particular occasion.

Ireland or Russia could have fostered a general revolt, but in both cases the Government has taken such half measures as to satisfy certain elements in the Caebinet who would otherwise have revolted. They have broken trade with Russia but still they have retained the Russian Ambassador. Some die hard anti-Russian Tories grouse and grumble, but the House as a whole feels satisfied that the Governmenet is punishing Russia and Ireland by destroying their traede.

GOOD WEAPONS.

Sir Austen Chamberlain is not inclined to join any determined attack upon the Government in its Indian policy, but if by itself it was becoming a successful factor he would not mind coming in with his cohorts for the formation of a new Government in place of the present one.

Now it is felt that a united frontal attack upon the Government on India policy inside the House being not possible, a big flank movement among popular and influential Tory circles and outside the House of Commons may be possible. Scare and terror are always good weapons for unbalancing public opinion and then rushing the unbalanced minds into some drastic action. This is how wars are manoeuvred by war mongers and this is how fifty years of struggle for Irish Home Rule was continually frustrated.

There are thousands of families holding India loans and not many of them are profound politicians. You have only to say to them that the White Paper endangers their money and they will readily help scare-mongers, like Mr. Churchill and Lord Lloyd to drive Mr. Baldwin out of Conservative leadership. Families whose sons are in the Civil Service in India or are working in India as doctors, lawyers, etc., can be scared similarly by a threat that their positions are jeopardised and even their lives are in danger.

THE NEW GAME.

This is the new game. This is where the old Anglo-Indians, the Army men, the stock and exchange brokers are all making a common cause with Mr. Churchill and his satellites and one hears day after day a growing opposition to the India policy from different angles. This opposition is not intended for the House of Commons but it is intended for the coming Conservative Party Conference. If the scaremongers can succeed in inducing the Conservative Conference to push Mr. Baldwin out of his present position as a party leader in the country, he will be bound to give up his position in the Cabinet and the minute Mr. Baldwin goes, Mr. MacDonald must go.

This wwill be the occasion for Sir Austen Chamberlain to attack Sir John Simon's Foreign Policy and for Mr. Lloyd George to attack Mr. Runciman's trade and food product policy. This is the new method to be tried to get a new government inside the present Parliament with still two to three years of life in front of it.

There is a tremendous amount of money spent to carry on the propaganda behind the scenes to achieve this purpose and this the Indian public will never know of. The Indian people might understand it to be only a die-hard opposition to Indian policy. This has got one great danger for India because by contrast it would appear as if the Indian White Paper, the whole of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact product and everything is not the worse type of foreign control. The Indian liberals and the right wing section of the Indian National Congress will try to raise a scare amongst the Indian public and advice them to support Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald and to agree to what little "reforms" India may now obtain, as otherwise Lord Lloyd and Mr. Churchill would come down with their battleships and soldiers and kill all the Indian independentwallas.

NO FOOLS.

On the other hand, Mr. Baldwin and Mr. MacDonald are no fools. They can create an anti-scare against the scaremongers, and they are experts in the art of pouring oil over troubled waters. Their first great excuse is the World Economic Conference which is meeting on Monday next. They are frightening the Tories in the country that any sign of revolt, opposition or even disrespect towards them when the Conference is going on would be unpatriotic. This appeal is bound to wipe out figures like Lord Lloyd, Lord Beaverbrook, Lord Rothermere and even Mr. Churchill. In the campaign that he has already started Mr. Baldwin is pointing out that if India is refused the new "reforms" there would be the end of all commerce trade and British finance in India because not the ultimate overthrow of Britain, but a continuous state of agitation and disturbance would be always sufficient to destroy trade commerce and financial stability.

DEPENDS UPON INDIAN ISSUE

Shrewd people therefore believe that this India stunt will be lost at the forthcoming Conservative Conference by a majority of at least two against one. The India stunt will then be given up and Empire trade, etc., will again come to the forefront. Whether India will occupy the front of the stage in British politics and in world politics will depend upon the spirit and courage the Indian people themselves show in revolting against the "reforms" for which the Government is at present engaged in obtaining a parliamentary sanction.

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GANDHIJI LOOKS FRESH

Enjoys Mixed Diet Of Fruits And Milk

POONA, June 19.

Gandhiji still continues on his mixed diet of fruits and milk and is reported to have taken well to this. His weight is on the increase and he is looking fresh.—A. P.

UNTOUCHABILITY: A SUGGESTION

(Continued from page 6.)

irrational, far-behind-times and what not; and no one is deemed a nationalist unless he has something to say favourably on the abolition of untouchability.

Well, it is an all-admitted fact that with the satisfactory solution of this problem, India, more strengthened, and better organised, can elevate herself in the esteem of the world. But our saviours of the Harijans are too full of loving-kindness for them to think of a permanent plan in consonance with Hindu Thought and in a systematic way. As truth always offends, I have no doubt that my suggestion expressed in the following lines will provoke the criticism of the more advanced public. Yet in the interests of our national well-being, I should like to implore the Abolishers of Untouchability that they might place before themselves these questions expressed in the shape of a suggestion, and that, finding proper definite solutions for them based on the Hindu thought, they might proceed with their work uninterrupted.

1. What are 'Nationality', and its ultimate end? Is the fusion of diverse nationalities into the one ideal world-state, or the upkeep of the national individuality advisable?

2. So will you preserve the national individuality of India or destroy it?

3. Do you really feel proud of our Swamy Vivekananda's illustrious message, "Be proud that you are Indian"?

4. The edifice of Caste-System being the sole relic of our antiquity, and the one of its kind in the world, do you preserve it, or raze it to the ground? Should there be four classes, or no classes? Into which class of the four do you admit the Harijans? Is it the problem of untouchability or something else? If Caste-System should break down, how are you faithful to Bhagvad Gita in your hand? What is the general picture of your future national India without it?

5. Do you satisfy the Harijans with merely temple-entry?

6. Why do you propagate inter-dining and inter-marriages? Are these the only signs of love towards them? Are you sure that caste men are doing so mutually, though not with the Harijans?

7. If you theorise that conventions must go, are there no popular conventions and institutions even in the most civilised countries of the world?

8. Crushing down caste system, can you maintain absolute equality between man and man, without any social grades in India?

9. How do you make both ends meet—preservation of caste system, and enforcement thereupon inter-dining, inter-marriages, etc?

10. Without giving the country to understand what it will be like in your own happy generalisations after the abolition of untouchability—or more appropriate to say, of caste system—how do you think you are justified in preaching vehemently about inter-dining and the like, and in maltreating the orthodox section of the society who oppose you, with unpleasant words?

STERLING IMPROVES

Indian Securities Rule Easy In London

(From Our Commercial Correspondent).

Bombay, June 19. (11 p.m.)

The attitude taken by President Roosevelt regarding currency stabilisation resulted in sharp improvement in sterling exchange to-day. Dollar-Sterling Cross-Rate ruled 4.14.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market was due to open at a decline of 3 points, but owing to the presence of a fairly large buying orders, prices opened at a rise of 2 points, and a further rise of 3 points was recorded in the early part of the session.

In the afternoon the market ruled dull on increased selling and poor response from New York ultimately closing at a decline of one point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York cotton market opened steady at a rise of 14 points i.e., es advanced to a rise of 29 points on increased buying higher at the close of Liverpool market. Thereafter prices again ruled firm and a rise of 27 points was reported and at the time of writing, it was 22 points higher.

BOMBAY COTTON.

In the local cotton market, business in Broach July-August delivery was done at Rs. 206-8, but later on prices receded to Rs. 206.

SILVER

The London silver market ruled steady to-day on speculative buying, while the sellers included Continental and Indian operators. The market closed at a rise of 1/8 as under:—

Spot Silver	19-3/16
Difference	plus 1/8
Forward	19-1/4
Difference	plus 1/8

BOMBAY PRICES.

Seady Silver	57	6	0
Ashad Delivery	57	10	0
Shravan Delivery	58	3	0
Ready Gold	30	3	6
Ashad Delivery	30	3	3
Shravan Delivery	30	3	0

On the London Stock Exchange securities ruled quiet to-day. Three and a half per cent Indian sterling opened unchanged at £80 and lateron declined to 79-3/4.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 19.

Previous closing	4.07-1/8
To-day's opening	4.11-1/2
To-day's closing	4.14-1/4

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 19.

Previous closing	4.07-1/4
To-day's closing	4.14-1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY

New York, June 19.

Previous closing	8.96
To-day opening	9.10
Difference	+.14
To-day's closing	9.23
Difference	+.27

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July/August	206-8-0
April/May 1934	225-8-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 19.

Previous closing	5.89
To-day's opening	5.91
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	5.88
Difference	—.01

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 19.

To-day's opening	86-3/32
Previous closing	86-1/32
To-day's closing	86-7/32

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Sadanand's Scandalous Insult To Congress Leaders

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From Our Evening Edition.)

MR. ANEY'S RIGHT DECISION.

I think there will be general agreement among level-headed people that Mr. M. S. Aney, as Acting President of the Congress, has taken the right and, indeed, the only possible course in declaring a further suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement for a further period of six weeks.

Whichever way we look at it, the case for this decision is unanswerable.

In the first place resumption of the movement at this juncture is impossible. Such a step would have been more than a disaster: it would have been suicidal, involving the Congress in further humiliation and finally completing the paralysis of political activities which had crept over the country during the past six months or so.

PETERED OUT.

The movement was undoubtedly petering out, because it was failing to achieve its objective.

Whether because the most competent leaders had been jailed or for other reasons, it had ceased to be effective, and public support and enthusiasm, without which such a movement must inevitably fail and collapse, had not only waned—it had ceased to exist.

Sympathy there was in abundance, but for want of competent generalship and consequent lack of confidence there was no "urge" for it to find expression.

Gandhiji himself says the people were cowed. Whether he is right in this or not, I need not discuss here.

But whether they were cowed or only disappointed and inert for want of confidence in those conducting the movement from behind the purdah, the fact is that the backbone had gone out of the movement.

FACE THE REALITIES.

There is no sense in, and no object to be gained by, disguising the realities of the situation that are patent to every one.

The movement had to be called off. It was weakening the Congress and weakening the country. I have no doubt that Mr. Aney, as a wise and far-seeing leader, would have called it off earlier, if his hands had not been tied by the resolution of the Working Committee.

GANDHIJI'S AUTHORITY.

Gandhiji's position is different. The Congress, from the beginning, has given him its complete confidence, the Working Committee has accepted his practical dictatorship, and he is, therefore, competent to take effective action on his own initiative.

If he had taken upon himself to suspend Civil Disobedience indefinitely, I think, he would have been justified.

The least he could do was to advise suspension of the movement until he would be in a position himself to engage in a comprehensive review of the whole situation with the other leaders available and decide the future course of action.

Unfortunately, the period of suspension has expired before he is fit to take an active part in such a discussion. Mr. Aney surely had no alternative but to declare a further suspension which would give time for Gandhiji's full recovery, or recovery, at least, to the extent of his being able to take part in the discussion.

TIME FOR REFLECTION.

There is reason to regret that the decision to abandon the movement outright, or at least, to suspend it indefinitely, cannot be taken right away, so that the atmosphere may be cleared and everybody freed for a general reconsideration of methods and plans.

But I do not know that a further interval of inactivity will do any harm. It will provide time for leisurely reflection at a juncture when there is no particular call for immediate action in any direction.

I may be wrong, but, if anyone can propose any plan which would lift the country's cause out of the morass of paralytic inactivity into which it has unfortunately drifted, I should be glad to hear what it is, and if it is feasible and holds prospects of success, I shall be the first heartily to support it and work for it at any cost.

THE PRACTICAL VIEW.

But we have to admit failure to achieve the objective and the absence of any prospect that it could be achieved by the pursuit of the plan of campaign that has been in operation for the past year and a half.

There are fanatics, of course, whose spirit of Satyagraha is so strong that they would be ready to see the Congress commit Suttee on the funeral pyre of Civil Disobedience.

But practical men will take a practical view and face the reality of the situation which calls for a completely new orientation of programme and methods.

That can only be made possible in an atmosphere free from the pre-occupations involved in a resumption of Civil Disobedience at such a moment.

FLAT AS A PAN-CAKE.

Apart from fanatics, there are those, it is regrettable to state, who are anxious to make use of the opportunity for posturing as super-patriots and courting popularity by denouncing the "Congress Command" as traitors disloyal to the Congress ideal.

Mr. Sadanand's new enterprise of removing the present leaders from their position of authority is likely to fall as flat as a pan-cake.

If anything, it required moral courage to do what the "Congress Command" has done. Mr. Sadanand denounces it as an act of "moral cowardice," after which, taking fright at his own audacity, he proceeds with characteristic dishonesty, cumbrously to explain that he does not include Gandhiji in the "Congress Command" for the purposes of his dirty accusation.

He knows as well as anybody that Gandhiji is as much responsible for and acquiescent in this decision as anyone and that it would certainly not have been taken without his assent and approval.

WHO IS HE TO CAST A STONE?

But who is Mr. Sadanand to hurl accusations of "moral cowardice" against respected leaders?

Everybody is entitled to question the wisdom of their action and to criticise it, if need be; and to do it in the strongest possible terms. But gratuitous imputation of cowardly motives is not to be tolerated.

However, I do not think, we need take very serious notice—and I hope, nobody is likely to—of accusations of this kind, coming from an individual who has more than once obtained his release from jail by apologies and undertakings and owes his freedom now to the readiness with which he produces them.

We can all agree with the concluding sentence in Mr. Sadanand's diatribe that "men who will not have the courage to be true to themselves have no place in a Freedom Movement."

B.G. HORNIMAN.

MISS MISSES BLISS

(Continued from Page 6.)

take up employment for the maintenance of their children.

If a census is taken of all the highly paid working girls, we would detect few cases where they have proved financially helpful to their parents, but the majority of them, even though they may earn Rs. 150 to 250 monthly, are unable to meet their personal bills for upkeep of their beauty.

EVE BACK TO OLD PLACE?

With all this luxurious living, what is their aim in life? Numberless bachelors who have attained the marriageable age and who would be considered too old in a few years' time are unemployed, and those employed, with the reduction of salary and other economic circumstances, would be appalled at the very thought of marriage—and marriages particularly with the working brides who may be holding better positions in office and leading a more exuberant life.

Of what avail would such a wife be? A wife who knows little or nothing of domestic routine and would require a posse of servants to attend on her! Double or more of his income would be insufficient to keep up the swank she got accustomed to while being employed.

Families living on moderation and within the income of, say Rs. 100 or less, are not few and if those offices which do not grudge paying exorbitant salaries to misses, could see their way to employing now idling young men even on half the payment, marriages would be very much encouraged and many distressed families would be relieved, or else legislation to send Eve back to her original place of domestic life and to make marriages compulsory as in Germany may seem inevitable.

TOMAHAWK.

MORE M. A.'s, M. Sc.'s & L.L.B's

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Examinations Held In April

SECOND LL.B.

The following candidates were successful in the Second LL.B. Examination held in April:—

FIRST CLASS

J J Ashar, G D Palekar, S R Avidor, T D Desai.

4 G V Apte
9 S Baptista
10 V M Barve
15 S R Bharne
22 Freny Eruch Billimoria
23 M I Bora
24 P L Bora
27 P S Chitale ...
28 M M Chitre
29 K K Chokhawala
30 R P Cholia
32 N V Damle
34 J H Dave
36 N K Desai
37 N H Desai
41 A M Deshpande
46 C D Dhupelia
59 K I Hosakere
60 B G Jagirdar
62 V V Jambhekar
66 C T Joshi
68 G N Joshi
69 M K Joshi
74 P C Kapadia
75 B P Karve
77 G V Katti
79 M A Keshkamat
80 S R Khamadkone
85 V S Kharkar
87 B A Koreishi
90 G G Kulkarni
91 G N Kumta
92 V J Kutmutia
98 S C Master
101 E S Mehta
104 M M Mehta
106 H G Merchant
108 A G Modi
110 R A Mundkur
113 N K Namblar
115 C V Parmasivan
116 O C Parikh
119 K D Patel
120 K N Pathak
124 S S Pendse
127 D M Pinge
137 M G Rege
138 S J Rege
140 S A Sakhalkar
147 A U Shah
149 K K Shah
152 A A Shaikh
153 A M Shastri
156 M V Sitaramiah
160 D K Thatte
162 M O Trivedi
168 S I Vakil
173 P G Vyas
174 J B Wadia
237 G V Abhyankar
238 D V Agnihotri
239 L V Agnihotri
240 M S Ajgaonkar
244 N S Bangalore
245 D G Bapat
247 A C Bapna
248 N S Bartakke
249 A Bashiruddin
250 A I S I Berigai
253 R P Bhandare
254 M T Chati
259 B R Chunchaguppe
261 G S Damle
263 P V Deodhar
267 V V Deshmukh
270 L I Devanur
272 V K Dingre ...
273 A V Ekbote
274 V V Gadgil
278 D G Gatne
279 G R Ghanekar
281 D R Ghatge
282 N R Ghogrey
283 P S Gojanur
284 S R Gopu
286 G R Gujar
288 G V Halbhavi
289 S Hanagavadi
290 B K Hiremani
293 H G Hombe-Gowda
296 S C Javali
302 S B Jorapur
311 M R Karandikar
317 A M S S Kazi
320 R R R M R Krishna
322 B G Kulkarni
323 K U Kulkarni
324 S P Kulkarni
328 S V Limaye
329 B N Lokur
335 R S Mundade
339 G A Narsapur
342 M P Nene
344 K V Ogale
345 S L Ogale
346 V Orekondi
347 N T Pandit
349 B B Patel
351 B S Patil
352 H B Patil
355 V A Patil
361 B Puradappa
362 T D Purandare
370 V E Sarode
372 M H A H Shaikh
376 S A Shinde
377 M M Shirkol
383 B M Tarkunde
384 S B Telang
386 B R Thaker
389 R G Tidke
394 A A Wadparekh
438 H R Ajmera
440 H M Bhatt
441 B J Chokshi
442 G F Choksy
443 G T Dave
444 S K Dave
445 B A Desai
446 C D Desai
448 J C Desai
450 P M Desai
454 M N Doshi
455 B N Gor
456 J S Jobanputra
458 K A Joshi
460 K A Mazmundar
464 M N Nagrashna
465 G C Oza
466 P D Pandya
467 S D Pandya
472 C H Patel
473 C T Patel
476 N D Patel
477 P B Patwari
480 P R Punde
500 V C Trivedi
501 H H Vachharajani
503 V B Wakade
528 G K Bhagat
529 H A Bhagwanani
530 N P Bharvani
532 U P Chhugani
534 T K Gulrajani
542 T J Thakur.

PASS.

178 R I Ambugam.
179 V H Anjaria.
182 M N Bhatt.
183 V B Bhide.
184 S D Chainani.
185 S B Chipre.
186 S B Chodavarapu
187 S B Damle.
188 N V Desai.
195 R L Gupta.
196 V U Hinlekar.
197 B R Jogdand.
202 S D Majaonkar.
204 H N Marshall.
208 R B Merchant.
209 S R Mody. &
211 G N Mysore.
212 J K Negandhi.
215 D G Patel.
221 P Prativadibhaynkara.
223 T N S R C Rajagopal Iyengar.
226 F.-X. Rocha-Fernandez.
228 M H Shah.
229 M P Shah.
235 P H Valavalkar.
397 S K Agrahara.
400 R H Bhagwat.
403 A Chennalkpalyam
405 D R Deshpande.
408 R N Dharapuram.
411 A G Ganu.
412 M C Gubbi.
413 K R Gudalure.
414 P L Inamdar.
415 D D Joshi.
416 N V Joshi.
419 A K Kasar.
421 R V Kulkarni.
423 V M Lingiah.
427 N S W Pandit.
429 D R Patil.
430 S L Patil.
431 B R Raut.
432 N D Sapre.
434 V R Soman.
504 G S Agnihotri.
505 H H Antani.
510 R A Desai.
511 A V Desai.
513 H G Gisai.
514 S K Jani
515 B N Mehta.
516 M A Mehta.
517 N P Mehta.
519 J M Patel.
521 P B Patel.
525 T P Shah.
526 H N Thakkhar.
527 R B Yajnik.
545 D M Chawla.
547 C B Lala.
549 D V Mirchandani.

Scholarships and Prize are awarded as under:—

The Arnold Scholarship. The Judge Spencer Prize. The Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Hindu Law Scholarship. The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship. No. 108 Mr. Laisinh Anupsinh Parmar.

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship. No. 52 Mr. Nariman Pirojshaw Gyara.

M. A. RESULTS

The following passed the examination for Master of Arts Degree.

FIRST CLASS

44 R D Laddu
77 V B Pathak
113 T M Joshi
143 R N Dandekar
150 K D Dholakia
155 B R Patel

SECOND CLASS

8 Mani Bhikhaji Mulla
10 Perin Jamshedji Vachha
16 M K Deshpande
24 P C Shah
28 N K Bambhania
31 H R Karnik
36 Lila Kashinath Mitra
37 D S Phatak
39 K N Naik
40 D L Upadhyaya
41 J B Vyas
59 E L Lokhandwala
61 B A Chaugule
63 S M A Hassan
67 G K Deshmukh
70 A M Joshi
72 M S Zarapkar
73 V V Dewoolkar
81 V G Upadhyaya
82 K S Vyas
89 R S Hegde
94 M V Deshpande
106 R P Bhupalam
108 Thomas Curian
109 E F Deboo
110 R N Desai
111 S G Dodballapu.
112 M N Heble
114 K P Karnik
115 Tehmina Cooverjee Kerrawalla
116 V R Kewalramani
117 S P Kotamraj
120 Sadhashivrao Mundkur
121 S M Munshi
125 P H Shukla
126 M N Trivedi
127 M H Vaswani
129 G G Gokhale
130 K K Kashyap
131 V K Phadke
133 N A Shah
134 K R Wazkar
135 A K Jiandani
137 G R Mordekar
139 U D Bhatt
142 M A Sakhardande
147 D S Mungekar
149 G R Desai
152 S R Gothivrekar
153 P A Pandya
160 V R Ranade
162 G L Chandratreya

PASS.

1 N K Desai
6 Josephine D'Lyma
9 Perin Bahramji Paymaster
18 D H Marathe
21 R M Dave
26 R N Vakil
32 K B Virkara
34 S K Athavle
38 C B Bhangale
45 Dhun Behramgore Anklesaria
46 R Athaide
48 A Ferreira
53 R D'Souza
54 V K Irani
55 A B Munshi
56 M H Syed
57 M A Jamadar
66 B D Deshmukh
68 H S Gokhale
69 G B Joglekar
71 A S Rangnekar
78 R S Vaidya
80 S S Oza
86 B B Ichaporia
87 D J Behramkamadin
88 L K Dane
90 A A Golandaz
91 K D Bapat
92 Shanta Bhalerao
95 S S Deshpande
96 A N Gadre
97 H V Kirtane
98 B R Mali
99 S S Patke
102 V W Balchandani
103 H F Bana
104 T U Belalu
105 Golpalaiah Bellur
107 H Chendrasekara Setty
118 K N Malkani
119 K Mohamed
122 S Nanjappa
124 S K Rahator
128 R B Mandlekar
132 J R Ramlingamudlior
136 Freny Lalkaka
138 S D Sansare
141 C V Deshpande
146 R H Mangoli
154 M ... Parikh
157 G D Phadake

Scholarships, prizes, etc. are awarded as under:—

The Bhagwandas Purshottamdas Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 44.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize—To No. 28

The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize—To No. 28

An announcement regarding the award of the Chancellor's Medal, the Miss Sokaribai Mankar Scholarship, the K. T. Telang Gold Medal and Prize, the Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship, the Sir William Wedderburn Scholarship and the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta Research Scholarship will be made later.

Master of Science Examination—April, 1933.

The following passed the M.Sc. Examination:—

Mathematics, Group A.

1. Tahilram Jagatrai Balwani.
3. Shriniwas Tryambak Ghotankar.
6. A. Ranganatha Rao.
7. P. Krishna Rao.
8. Suleman Rahemanbhai Shaikh.
9. Anant Sheshgiri Sthalekar.
18. Balkrishna Yeshwant Oke.

PASS.

Pass with distinction Group.—"B"

(ii) Celestial Mechanics.

12. Vasudeo Laxman Mulay .

(iii) Electricity and Magnetism.

15. Shriniwas Narayan Kavalgikar.
16. Abdullabhai Sarafali Khokhawala.
20. Ambelal Bavabhai Patel.
22. Bhalchandra Shrikanthrao Wagle.

AT HOME TO IDAR DIWAN

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Idar State Officers were "At Home" to Rai Bahadur Jagannathji Bhandari, Dewan Saheb, Idar State recently, to congratulate him on the distinction of Rai Bahadur conferred upon him by His Majesty's Government.

In the address, which was read by the Revenue Commissioner on behalf of the Officers, he spoke in glowing terms about the success achieved by the Dewan Saheb during the two years of his office, and his kind treatment of the officers.

The Dewan Saheb in his reply, while thanking the officers for their kind feelings towards him, said that whatever success he had been able to achieve, was due in no small measure to the ready and willing co-operation of the brother officers, and that they had as much a share in the honour as he himself.

The function terminated with cheers to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Idar.—A. P.

Mrs. Jaya Kumari Dani, who graduated this year from the Women's University, Poona.

NEW POST FOR SIR ARTHUR KIETH

In Charge Of Surgeons' Research Farm

Sir Arthur Keith, the noted authority on the evolution of man has been appointed Master of the Buckston Browne Research Farm, the new investigation station of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Sir Arthur, who is 67, has had to give up his work as Conservator o. the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons on account of illhealth.

The Research Farm, which is at Downe (Kent.) and adjoins the home of Charles Darwin, was presented to the Royal College by Sir George Buckston Browne and will be formally opened this month.

Facilities for research will be provided on a scale hitherto impossible. Animals for use will be reared and kept at the farm, which covers an area of 13 acres.

Every field of surgical research is to be investigated in the laboratories attached to the station, but special attention will be devoted to cancer. Quarters have been built for research workers who will visit the station from all the London hospitals.

MONSOON ADVANCES SLOWLY

Ratnagiri Gets Six Inches Of Rain

POONA, June 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon is strengthening along the West Coast of the Peninsula and conditions are unsettled off the Konkan, and Kathiawar Coast. Locally heavy rain has fallen in Konkan, Ratnagiri reporting six inches. The bay monsoon is active in Lower Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, East United Provinces Central India, East Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Mysore and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair half an inch: Mergui three: Victoria Point, Amherst and Gwa one and a half: Diamond Island and Akyab one: Dibrugarh three: Cherrapunji two: Sibsagar, Silchar and Cox's Bazar three-quarters: Burdwan and Jalpaiguri a half: Barisal, Jessore, Calcutta, Naya Dumka and Darjeeling a quarter: Indore three: Hoshangabad two: Lucknow and Akola one: Panchmarhi, three-quarters: Cawnpore, Amraoti, Saugor, Pendra, and Raipur a half: Bhopal, Sutna and Jubbulpore a quarter: Simla a half: Dharampur a quarter: Ratnagiri six: Mercara five: Karwar four: Bangalore, Calingapatam and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast:—Monoon will continue strong in Kanara and Konkan, continue active in Central Provinces, and Lower Burma, strengthen in Bengal and Assam and extend in Gujarat. Scattered falls of rain will also occur from Bihar and Orissa to East and North Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Konkan and may extend in Gujarat during the next 48 hours.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about four thousand three hundred miles away with epicentre in the neighbourhood of North Japan was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 3 hours 18 minutes, Indian Standard Time to-day.—A. P.

HYDERABAD'S COSTLY BURDEN

Luxury Salaries And Allowances Received By British Officers At A Glance

The following statement shows the influx of British Officers during the last six years in Hyderabad State.

The matter was referred to in the article under the title, "Hyderabad's Costly Burden", which appeared in the "Chronicle" of Monday last.

Name.	Designation.	Salary.	Total Allowance
Lt.-Col. Sir R. H. Chenevix Trench	Revenue Member	B.G. 4000	B.G. 1500- 0-0
T. J. Tasker.	Revenue Secretary	B.G. 3150	B.G. 1291-10-0
B. A. Collins.	Director General, Industries	B.G. 3200	B.G. 1325- 0-0
A. L. Binney.		B.G. 2750	958- 5-0
K. Burnett.	Controller to the Princes	B.G. 1500	B.G. 350- 0-0
W. J. Prendergast.	Controller to Sahebzadas	O.S. 1500	350- 0-0
R. L. Gamlen.	Mint Master	B.G. 2000	B.G. 600- 0-0
O. H. Browne	Asst. Director, Mint	B.G. 1300	
C. E. Preston.	Vice-Principal, Mint School	B.G. 1400	
W. E. J. Beeching.	Prof. Mint School	B.G. 1050	
R. S. Farine.	Inspector, Factories	O.S. 1200	O.S. 550- 0-0
J. E. Armstrong.	Director General, District Police	B.G. 3000	B.G. 250- 0-0
G. W. Benton.	Dy. Director Genl. C.I.D.	B.G. 1500	B.G. 1772- 7-4
F. Weber.	Director Physical Training	B.G. 1500	
W. Turner.	Principal, Nizam College	O.S. 1000	O.S. 500- 0-0
Miss A. S. Kelly.	Lady Supdt. Primary Dept.	B.G. 500	B.G. 150- 0-0
E. E. Speight.	Prof. of English, Osmani University	B.G. 1500	B.G. 100- 0-0
M. R. W. Hart.	Prof. Osmania Medical College	O.S. 1000	B.G. 745- 0-0
P. F. Durand.	Principal, Jagirdars College	B.G. 1500	
Miss S. A. L. Johnson.	Principal, Mahboobia Girls School	B.G. 950	B.G. 50- 0-0
Miss Amina Pope	Principal, Zenana High School, Nampally	B.G. 975	O.S. 370- 0-0
Miss G. M. Linnell.	Mistress, Mahboobia Girls High School	B.G. 500	B.G. 50- 0-0
Miss H. B. Fennel.	" "	B.G. 400	B.G. 50- 0-0
B. C. McEwen.	Ag. Guardian of State Scholars in England	O.S. 875	
John Norman Walker.	Director, Medical Dept.	B.G. 3050	B.G. 100- 0-0
Mother Aspenshia	Matron, Afzulgunj Hospital	O.S. 310	
Leonard Munn.	Special Officer	B.G. 1500	
Lieut. Col. G. De La. P. Bresford	Chief of the Staff	B.G. 2300	O.S. 250- 0-0
Major Lane.	Divisional Quarter Master	B.G. 1700	B.G. 250- 0-0
M. Pickthal.	Principal Chaderghat School	B.G. 1200	O.S. 300- 0-0
Hubert Gough.	Special Officer, Police	B.G. 1000	500 -0-0
Hugh Gough.	Controller of Princes	B.G. 1500	

Besides two European military officers have recently been appointed. There is also a Government Bus Director, drawing Rs. 1,200 in British currency.

The Public Works Department has sanctioned the following amounts for the construction of new buildings, alterations additions and repairs for the houses of imported officers:—

NEW BUILDINGS.

Messrs.	
1. J. E. Armstrong	65,000
2. G. W. Benton	65,000
3. P. F. Durand	47,000
4. W. Turner	30,000
5. Mrs. A. L. Johnson	45,000

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

6. Mr. T. J. Tasker	54,000
7. Mr. B. A. Collins	30,000
8. Mr. J. N. Walker	24,000
9. Sir Akbar Hydari	58,000
10. Col. Bresford (rented building)	5,000
11. Maj. Lane (rented building)	6,000
12. Girls School Staff Bungalow	15,000

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FRITTERING OF INDIAN SILVER

Mr. D. P. Khaitan Says It Amounts To Breach Of Trust

QUID PRO QUO?

Probably Unstable British Securities In Sterling

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan, interviewed on the last payment of war debt by England to America in silver, said that he suspected that India had been made to suffer a loss of about a crore of rupees. As a result of some secret conversations between the Governments in England and India, this country had parted with two crores ounces of silver. The market rate of silver in India has been about Rs. 58/8 per 100 tollas. At that rate the value of two crores ounces was about three crores and 12 lakhs of rupees. Looking at it from another point of view, America had taken over the silver at ten million dollars equivalent to about 3 crores and thirty lakhs.

BREACH OF TRUST.

But how much, he asked, had India received? It is reported that "the actual cost of the silver transfered from the Government of India to the British Government is understood to be approximately £1,600,000", which is equivalent to about two crores and twelve lakhs of rupees only. Was this the amount that India had received? What right had the British Government to take the difference of about a crore? For the war India gave men and money, and for the war debts India had given gold and silver. As if that was not sufficient, India had been further deprived of about a crore. It seemed to be a clear case of breach of trust.

There was no necessity for India to sell silver at present. Apart from the amount, no information had been given as to the form in which payment had been made to India. "I shall not be surprised if India has been given British Securities in sterling, a currency which is not stable, and nobody knows what its fate will be in future."

The Government, concluded Mr. Khaitan, owed to the public a full explanation of all the details concerning this transaction.—A P.

COUNTERFEIT COIN MACHINE IN TEA SHOP

MADURA, June 19.

The police raided last night a tea shop in the East Avanimula Street and seized dies, machine and other accessories which, it is alleged, were used in manufacturing counterfeit one rupee coins. The tea shop keeper was taken into custody. Investigations are proceeding.—A. P.

PRICE LEVEL MUST GO UP!

Coal And Cotton Loom Large In Conference

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON June 19.

Coal and Cotton industries are specially drawing the attention of the World Economic Conference to their problems.

The Secretary of the Miners International Federation conveyed the view, which he says, is endorsed by certain employers and government that an international regulation is necessary in order to terminate the anarchy disorganising the fuel market.

The Regulaton should be under League supervision in consultation with employers workers and governments.

International Cotton Congress representing 23 countries has requseted for serious consideration a resolution which strongly urges a substantal rise in commodity prices and an equitable stabilisation of currencies to realise this.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT ELECTION

Mr. Shiavux Cambata Tops Poll With Substantial Majority

The election of two delegates to the Parsi Matrimonial Court was held yesterday, when there was a record attendance of 70 justices of the Peace.

There were three candidates Mr. Shiavux C. Cambata, who was proposed by Mr. Byramji Karanjia and seconded by Mr. B. S. N. Cooper, Khan Sahib Dhondi, proposed by Mr. B. S. Gamadia and seconded by Sir Temulji B. Nariman, and Captain Bamji. The voting was as follows:—

Mr. Cambata	61
Khan Sahib Dhondi	42
Captain Bamji	36

The two first-named were therefore declared duly elected and received the congratulations of their supporters, Mr. Cambata's friends telling him that his success in this election was a happy augury for the forthcoming contest in G. Ward for the Corporation.

GOVERNMENT'S RY. BOARD SCHEME

Indian Members To Move Amendment

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

According to the "Morning Post" Indian members of the Railway Board Committee have decided to urge an amendment to Government's Railway Board Scheme so that the Federal Minister of Communications is to be the Chairman of the Board. The paper says under the Government's scheme the Board control for Railways would be subject to the control of Federal Government and legislature and it would exercise powers of administration through seven commissioners whereof two would be appointed by the Governor-General, three by Governor-General on the recommendation of the Federal Executive, and two selected by the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner.

No Minister Member of the legislatures would be eligible for membership.

PERSUADE THEM IF YOU CAN

Simla Says Letters To That Effect Will Be Delivered To Andamans Hunger-Strikers

SIMLA, June 19.

A Home Department communique says:—

In the course of the discussion between the Home Member and certain members of the Legislative Assembly on the 13th June question was raised whether communications from relatives and others to the prisoners in hunger-strike in the Andamans urging them to give up the strike would be delivered. It had been ascertained from the Chief Commissioner that communications sent with this object not only from relatives but from other persons, which are expressed in plain and unequivocal language, will be delivered.—A. P.

CONSPIRACY TO KILL GOVT. OFFICIAL

Accused Refused Bail On Many Grounds

NAGPUR, June 19.

Mr. F. H. Staples, Additional Judicial Commissioner passed orders refusing to let off on bail Maganlal and four others, who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, on charges of criminal conspiracy to murder high Government Officials, and collecting arms and ammunitions for this purpose, by the Sessions Judge of Nagpur on May 15.

In passing the order the learned Commissioner observed that there was not much force in the plea put forth on behalf of the accused, that pending their appeals they be released on bail, as they were not, according to the judge, active conspirators. The fact that they had been found guilty of a conspidacy charge took away the whole force of the above contention.

Regarding the second point urged on behalf of the prisoners, that pending the result of appeal which had been filed in the High Court they should be freed to make proper arrangements for their conducting the case, Mr. Staples held that this was not a sufficient ground for granting bail.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL SITUATION

Masters Try To Start Work With New Workers

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

The Rajnagar Mill No. 3 belonging to Sheth Chimanlal Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, whose operatives had gone on strike as a protest against the reduction in wages of weavers attempted to work to-day with new operatives. Two men of the Labour Association who stood near the mill gate tried to persuade the new operatives not to go to work. Khan Bahadur Nadirsha, Deputy Police Superintendent with a armed police was present to prevent any disturbance.—A. P.

MILLOWNERS CONSIDER LABOUR DEMAND

AHMEDABAD, June 19.

A meeting of the local Millowners ' Association was held this evening to consider the demand of the Labour Association for the restoration of the cut in wages of the weavers made in nine mills.

After a protracted deliberation for three hours, the Millowners' Association, it is understood, decided to submit the question to conciliation in the first instance and failing that, to arbitration. A meeting of a joint representative board of the Labour Association will consider to-night this proposal of the Millowners' Association.—A. P.

DACOITS STAB YOUNG MAN

KUSHTIA, June 19.

A gang of dacoits attacked the house of Kasiswar Singha, a dealthy jotedar of the village of Tulbaria, Mirpur, and severely assaulted the owner and other inmates. Nalini Bhowmic, a young man, and a neighbour of Kasiswar, hurried to the latter's house to help him, and is reported to have seized one of the dacoits. He was thereupon stabbed by another member of the party as a result of which he died within two hours. Before expiring he is reported to have named certain men whom he recognised. The dacoits escaped with a booty containing cash and valuables.—A. P.

STABILISATION AGREEMENT PROSPECTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

the international control of production, marketing and a wide range of primary products brought qualified acceptance from Mr Walter Runciman who said that Britain was prepared to examine the problems not only as questions of tariff barriers but a questions of supply and demand.

He gave general adherence to the method of most-favoured-nation clause, but was unwilling to sacrifice bilateral arrangements by unequivocal adherence to that method.

On the other hand, the control of production, and raw material, as far as it had been practised had given promising signs of the raising prices, and Britain was prepared to consider co-operation in schemes for regulation, provided the scheme was supported by a large proportion of producers and adequately safeguarded the interest of consumers.

AMERICA GOES "COCKY"

So Does Rest Of World According To Couzens

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 19.

It is unfortunate that most nations, including America are still rather "cocky" about their nationalism and confident of being able to paddle their own canoes whether the conference succeeds or not, according to multimillionaire Senator Couzens, the only Republican with the American delegation to the World Economic Conference.

Senator Couzens was given the choice of serving on the subcommittee on temtporary stabilisation or permanent stabilisation. He chose the former because he "shan't live long enough for results of permanent commission."

JOINT EXAMINES COL. WEDGWOOD

LONDON, June 19.

Only Col. Wedgwood was heard this afternoon by the Select Committee which then adjourned till to-morrow when evidence will be given by Indian Police Association represented by Sir C. Stead. Sir Francis Griffith, Sir J. S. Dodd and E. A. C. King and E B Loveluck. Mr. Sachidananda Sinha is also expected to give evidence to-morrow.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP

Great Britain Eliminates Czechoslovakia

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

At Eastbourne in Davis Cup Perry and Hughes beat Menzel and Marsalek 6/3 6/4 6/4. Great Britain eliminated Czechoslovakia by three matches to nil and meet Australia in European Zone final.

Australia Defeats Japan

PARIS, June 18.

Crawford and Quist beat Nunoi and Satoh, 7|5, 7|9, 6|3, 3|6, 6|3 in the Doubles.—Reuter.

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

Captain Maxon Scores In First Round

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

At Hoylake in the Amateur Golf Championship, first round, Captain Maxon (West Hill) beat J. Walker (Royal Calcutta) four and two.

E. F. Storey of Addington beat H. S. Malik (Sandy Lodge) two and one.

Charles Thrope of Buxton beat M. Garnett (Ceylon) three and two.

SECOND ROUND RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 19.

At Hoylake, stockbroker George Hannay of Woking eliminated the holder, John Deforest (Royal and Ancient) in the second round of the British Amateur Golf Championship which was played in troublesome weather, sea breezes sweeping across the course.

Hannay won at the twentieth

Other results are: Doctor Tweddell beat M. Robb of Moseley at the Twentysecond.

Lister Hartley (Chislehurs beat J. Zachauas (Formby four and three.

Roger Wethered (Royal Ancient) beat H. Gow (Prestwick) three and two.

All the above are the second round results.

CHAMPION SWIMMER'S UNTIMELY DEATH

Bus Crushes Him To Death And Driver Absconds

CALCUTTA, June 19.

Mr. S. Ghosh, a champion swimmer, was killed last evening by a motor bus which crashed into the outer-room of a temple building breaking through the walls and bringing down the roof. There were no worshippers at the time but the bus hit Mr. Ghosh and carried him and his bicycle right into the premises. Some of the passengers were injured.

The driver and the conductor of the bus are absconding.—A. P.

AUSTRIA WINS.

PARIS, June 19.

Nunoi beat McGrath 6/4, 6/4, 6/8, 7/5.

Satoh beat Crawford 3/6, 6/3, 6/1, 1/6, 6/2.

Australia thus won by three matches to two.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S TENNIS DICTATOR

PARIS, June 19.

Rene Lacoste will become lawn tennis dictator of France. The Selection Committee, torn by conflicting views over the formation of Davis Cup Team decided to wash their hands off the matter and appointed Lacoste the sole selector. Tennis enthusiasts are delighted at the solution for Lacoste has sure judgment and can persuade Borotra play singles if anybody can.—Reuter.

I. R. A.'s MILITANT PROGRAMME

Declares Adherence To Britain An Act Of Treason

ENGLISH PROPERTY

Every Shilling Of It Is To Be Confiscated Threatens Gen. Toomey

(Special Cable).

DUBLIN, June 19.

The full strength of the I.R.A. is now stated to be greater than the Free State Regular Army. Evidence of the military character of the force was seen at a procession when 5,000 members Bodenstown (Kildare) in comof the I.R.A. who paraded at memoration of Wolfetone, marched in strict military formation though no guns were carried.

General Maurice Toomey, Chief of Staff, I.R.A., delivering the Wolfetone graveside oration, stressed that the objective of the I.R.A. was to declare an Irish Republic, to raise an army whose limit would be the limitation of guns at their disposal and forbid adherence to Britain under penalty of high treason, and the immediate confiscation of every shilling of English property in

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THE quickest way to cure fiery eczema, itch, rashes, insect bites and sores of all sorts is to use Zam-Buk. This wonderful ointment makes even the most troublesome skin perfectly healthy again. Zam-Buk is prepared from rarest herbs. It is so highly refined that it soaks deep into the flesh. Zam-Buk turns disease out by the roots. It soothes pain like magic and destroys poison germs. Zam-Buk clears all diseased parts of corruption and grows new healthy skin. Get a box of Zam-Buk to-day! Of all medicine dealers at One Rupee or Rs. 2-4.

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ZAM-BUK HERBAL OINTMENT

GODREJ'S

SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP but do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called 'fixed' oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called Sandal Soap ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap!!

Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps Indian as well as foreign are made of low grade animal fats. All Classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are Guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

The well-known French jeweller, Mon. Joseph Pragg, doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:—

'My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe.'

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser says:—

'Godrej's soaps are perfect in all respects.'

Appreciative testimonials have been received from persons like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Purshotamdas Thakordas and Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 and 2 soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoine and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

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MANGROL ORDER: INSULT TO BOTH RELIGIONS

Students Meet To Protest And President Requests Darbar To Revise Decision

A public meeting of all the students of Mangrol, residing in Bombay, was held at the hall of "Friends Mint United Club, Hornby Road, on Saturday at 2-30 p. m. to protest against the recent order of the Mangrol Darbar, allowing the Hindus to play music before mosques and the Muslims to slaughter cows in his territories. Mr. Amratlal D. Shah presided over the meeting. He said:—

"Friends, the question confronting us to-day is of the greatest importance from all points of view, social economic, religious and political. As you all know, the Mangrol Darbar has recently issued the long-put-off order, which allows music before mosques and cow-slaughter in his territories.

"UNWANTED".

"The order is absolutely unwanted and can never be welcomed by the subjects. The already existing relations between the two communities are of the happiest and centuries old. The mystery of such an order beats all intelligence and sense of understanding. It is absolutely unthinkable as to why this unsought order, exciting mistrust, disquiet and dissension between the Hindu and Muslim communities proclaimed at the moment when the leaders of both communities are making efforts for amity and unity?

"Economically speaking the usefulness of cows can never be exaggerated. Learned economists have always regarded cow-slaughter as one of the chief factors for the ever increasing impoverishment of the country. In an agricultural country like India when agriculture is still done by cattle, the importance of the cow is of the first magnitude.

GROSS INSULT.

"The order is a gross insult to both communities and an audacious and arrogant challenge to both religions. Neither community ever stood in need of such an order nor wants it now.

"At least the present day youth is never a religious fanatic, whether he be a Hindu or a Muslim. The order is as much unwelcome to the Muslim youths as to the Hindu youths just because of its tendency to excite communal hatred.

PROGRESSING IN DIFFERENT DIRECTION.

"The order is a challenge to the spirit of the subjects. The tendency of the time is to invest people with more and more rights, while the Mangrol Darbar is making progress in quite the other direction. The order aims at destroying the centuries old rights of both communities. Again the former Durbars had given great rights, to Hindu Mahajan. Is the recent order a step in the direction of fulfilling the solemn pledges?

"In no civilized country to-day the feelings of students are disregarded and it is hoped that the resolutions that will be passed at this meeting will meet with the kind consideration of the Darbar and the order will be ultimately repealed."

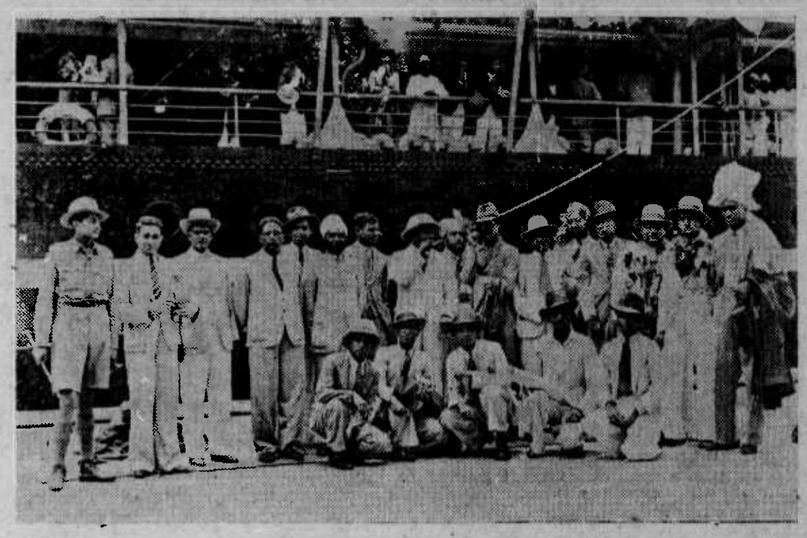
Messrs. N. J. Parekh, J. R. Shah, H. M. Mehta and others made suitable speeches and several resolutions were passed unanimously.

AMRAOTI MERCHANTS' DESIRE

(From A Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, June 19.

Amraoti leading merchants desire to bring in the notice of Berar merchants that election of the Chamber of Commerce should be at Amraoti as Amraoti is the centre of Government and business. They warn the Akola merchants that if they will have election in Akola they will have nothing to do with the Chamber.



A batch of 25 students from the Punjab and U. P. left by the mail boat on a touring visit to various European Universities, including those of Paris, Berlin, Oxford, Cambridge and others. This is the first visit of this kind, and the batch is led by Mr. Ramgandham, Secretary of the International Students' Union (Indian Branch).

"BERAR MINISTER WAS NEVER CONDEMNED"

(From A Correspondent).

PANDHARKAWADA, June 19.

Mr. Amritkar, President, Pusad non-Brahmin Conference, contradicts a totally false and fabricated report regarding condemnation of the Berar Minister. He informs the public that such a resolution was never discussed or passed by the Conference.

FATAL FALL FROM MOTOR CYCLE

QUETTA, June 19.

Mr. R. J. Duncan, the Managing Brewer of the Murree Brewery, Co., Ltd., Quetta branch, while driving to the Brewery from Quetta is reported to have fallen of his motor cycle and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

POONA MUSLIM GIRLS' ORPHANAGE

Making Remarkable Progress Since Start.

The Wali Mohamed and Dost Mohamad Peer Mohamad Muslim Girls' orphanage which was founded by Seth Dost Mohamed in 1925 is situated on Bund Garden Road, one of the most salubrious section of Poona. Since its inception it has made remarkable progress. Muslim girl orphans from the Bombay Presidency and elsewhere are looked after with loving care. All that is desired for a comfortable home is provided for the inmates. There are about eighty girls in the orphanage to-day. They are educated up to the Final Vernacular standard. They are also taught needle work, embroidery and cooking. After completing their schooling some of them are sent up for Teachers' Training and others, if they so desire, are given away in marriage to respectable gentlemen.

Seth Dost Mohamed, its octogenarian founder, takes personal interest in the happiness and welfare of the children. He spends most of his time in the Orphanage. There is a huge play ground attached to the Orphanage. The dormitories are spacious, airy and well kept. Children are healthy, clean, well dressed, well behaved and apparently well fed. He is a true product of Muslim religion and culture. He is very ably assisted by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Mohamed Ali, who is one of the trustees of the orphanage.

The institution has lately secured the services of Miss Waiz as its lady superintendent. Miss Waiz has made her work in the orphanage her "Be All and End All" and children are attached to her with deep affection.

All those who are interested in the welfare of orphans should visit this successful institution.

The Orphanage bears the appropriate motto "Help in the work of God and God will help you."

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES

The monthly report issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India, states that during the month of December, 1932, 96 companies were registered with an aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 4.27 lakhs, as against 104 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 2,16 lakhs in the preceding month and 56 companies with Rs. 1,70 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal amounted for 20 companies with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,29 lakhs. The largest flotation in December was Carreras (India), Bengal, with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores.

Thirty-three companies, limited by shares, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1.82 lakhs having ceased work, went into liquidation during the month of December, 1932. One company with an authorised capital of Rs. 12 lakhs that was in liquidation before 1st December, 1932, was finally dissolved during this month.

There was a net increase of Rs. 16 lakhs in the authorised capital of the existing joint stock companies in India in the month of December, 1932.

Rajshahi, June 19.—About 40 houses in different parts of the district were searched by the police and four young men, of whom one is alleged to be an absconder in the Rajshahi arms act conspiracy case, were arrested. A large amount of incriminating literature was seized.—A. P.

DOING CONGRESS WORK IN TAILOR'S GARB

Dacca Teacher Fined Rs. 60

DACCA, June 19.

Mr. S. Bose, Deputy Magistrate, has delivered judgment in the case, in which Binode Bihari Chackravarty and Krishnalal Saha, Congress workers, were prosecuted under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Chackravarty was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 60, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one and a half months. Saha was acquitted.

The case for the prosecution was that Chackravarty and Saha, both of Nawabgunj, assisted the local Congress Committee by recruiting volunteers and sheltering them. It was also alleged that Chackravarty, who formerly was a teacher of the National School under the Samsabad Abhoy Asram and Congress Committee, had been doing Congress work in the garb of a tailor.—A. P.

ABBOTT MURDER CASE

Deputy Superintendent Police Examined

QUETTA, June 19.

At the resumed hearing of the Abbott murder case to-day, evidence of the Assistant Political Agent was recorded. The witness stated that on April 17, he had recorded the confession of the accused who did so voluntarily at his own free will.

S. Sahib Dildar Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police was next examined. He deposed that he had taken part in the investigations. On receiving certain information from sub-inspector of police as to what had passed between Ramzan and the accused regarding the finger impression on the switch, witness cross-examined the accused who, thereupon made a confession. Witness further recovered and took possession of an axe, ashes of clothes and cuff-links from a sink and various other articles.

The court adjourned till tomorrow.—A. P.

BHAVNAGAR SENSATION

Nurses Found Drunk In 2nd Class Compartment

(From A Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, June 19.

Two nurses and one staffman of the Bhavnagar State Hospital were caught travelling in a second class compartment from Bhavnagar to Wadhwan Camp and returning without ticket in a condition of overdrunkenness and with bottles of wine. The travelling ticket examiner having found them in a senseless condition handed them over to the guard and station master who charged them double second class fare. On the spreading of the news quite a sensation was created in the city and public is much agitated over the Agency Police taking no action. It is understood the whole matter is being brought to the notice of the Chief Medical Officer who is expected to take drastic steps. Bhavnagar State is a prohibitionist State and this episode is the first of its kind in recent days.

Dacca, June 19.—In connection with the attempted armed robbery afternoon in Nawabpur, the Dacca police searched eighteen houses early morning in different parts of the city. Twenty-six Hindu youths were taken to the Kotwali and Sutrapur Police Stations where their statements were recorded. No arrests have been made.—A. P.

PUNJAB LANDLORDS TO MEET

New Governor To Preside Over Deliberations

SIMLA, June 19.

Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of the Punjab, presides to-morrow over the Informal Conference of the Zemindars of the Punjab with a view to reviewing the Economic situation of the province. It is understood that 10 zemindars and 8 Government representatives would take part in discussions, which will review all aspects of the economic life of the province in order to discover the best plan for future work.

Rai Bahadur Ch. Chhotu Ram, an ex-Minister, will lead the Zemindar's group which will include among others Mr. Ahmadyar Khan Daulatana, Sardar Habibullah, Mr. Noor Allah Major Venranen, Capt. Lalchand and Mr. Sampuran Singh.

It is understood that discussions will relate to agricultural indebtedness, agricultural price Irrigation rates, railway freights and such other subjects as are likely to promote best the economic interests of the province.

The idea of an informal conference is to pool various suggestions discuss them critically and to select such of them as can be pursued profitably.—A. P.

DOLLFUSS PRAISED

Eden Does It In Commons And Promises To Improve Austro-German Relations

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 19.

Sympathetic reference to Dollfuss efforts to not only establish Austrian finances on a sound basis but also to maintain Austrian authority and independence was made by Captain Eden, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons. The Minister regretting the recent incidents which led to the deterioration of Austro-German relations said British Government were observing the situation closely and hoped that means would be speedily found to remove the causes of friction.

GRAND MUFTI LEAVES FOR DELHI

SIMLA, June 19.

His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine and His Excellency Muhammad Ali Pasha with party left for Delhi to-night.—A. P.

CLEANLINESS is next to IMPOSSIBLE in Summer without Margosoap

Excessive perspiration makes the body unclean and prone to skin diseases... Prevent this by using in your daily bath and toilet

MARGO SOAP

a highly emollient and soothing soap with excellent germicidal properties of NEEM. Sweetly scented it is ideal for prickly heat.

Dr. M. A. ANSARI says:

"I have personally used the Neem Tooth Paste and Margo soap manufactured by the Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd. I am very pleased to say that they contain high grade antiseptic and bactricidal properties."

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co. Ld

Bombay Branch: PRINCESS STREET.

WARNING!

It has recently come to the knowledge of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., that some cement dealers and merchants are in the habit of mixing up Company's genuine cement with foreign and inferior cement or with foreign substances such as trap rock dust and selling such spurious and inferior cement in old bags bearing the original brands sold by the Company, such as "Swastika", "Ganpati", "B. B. B.", "Castle" with a view to making extra profits. Such practice is not only highly injurious to the reputation of the Company but is a serious offence under the Indian Penal Code.

All Cement dealers and merchants are therefore hereby warned that any dealer who tampers or attempts to tamper with the Company's original bags or sells foreign cement in such bags or sells the Company's cements mixed or adulterated with foreign cement trap rock dust or other foreign substances will be prosecuted.

THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA, LTD.,

FORBES BUILDING,
Home Street, Fort,
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A Solid Food in Liquid Form

"S" BEER

Available in Dark, Green as well as White Bottles of 27 oz. capacity.

WIN Rs. 1000

If you wish to get this valuable prize out of a simple competition (description of "Cod-li-leu") it will be to your interest to study this and all other advertisements about the product very closely & also to collect as many empty cartons of "Cod-li-leu" as you can. There will be no Entrance Fees.

It's the presence of Vitamin D that gives Cod-liver Oil its good name! It's significant that as much Vitamin D as is contained in 15 hundredweights of Cod-liver oil is contained in

A STATEMENT OF FACT!

It can be challenged that "COD-LI-LEU" is in several respects infinitely superior not only to Cod-liver Oil but also to the bare Vitamin D preparations.

The bare Vitamin D isolated from Cod-liver Oil, though an essential factor, cannot by itself assert its independence without the phosphates, lecithin etc. contained in Cod-liver Oil.

"COD-LI-LEU" is a vegetable substitute rich in phosphates, lecithin and neucleo—albumin as endorsed by *Bull Soc. de Thir* (a leading European Medical Journal).

"COD-LI-LEU" has besides been charged with 3750 international units of Vitamin D activity for every fluid ounce and has been vehicled with fresh Orange Juice which is supposed to be rich in Vitamins A. B. & C.

Even the finest Cod-liver Oil does not contain a fraction of this Vitamin D activity though it contains the other substances, but the other substances are abundant in "COD-LI-LEU".

Does this not make it very plain that "COD-LI-LEU" has more than the advantages of either Cod-liver Oil or isolated Vitamin D preparations? Why not then take pleasant "COD-LI-LEU" and get well quickly? Why not be proud of the Indian Product?

"COD-LI-LEU"

is sold in two varieties and two different packings.

"Plain" costs Rs 2/12 for 48 Adult doses and "Compound" costs Rs. 3/4 for 48 doses.

It's cheaper, because it is safer and better in every way.

Manufactured by:

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"Cod-li-leu" can be had from all reputed chemists.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

Nobody Dies Of Natural Causes

We Create Our Own Troubles : We Are Sick Or We Are Well Just As How We Eat.

During the last half century human life has veen lengthened 15 years so that the average span of a man's sojourn on this earth is 58 instead of 43 years, but the medical profession can take no credit for this, Dr. Howard Hay, American physician and lecturer on how to eat to have good health said in an address delivered at Montreal. The increased longevity is due to better hygienic and sanitation methods, more leisure exercise and the like, he declared.

Physically and mentally the earth's inhabitants are not even within hailing distance of the ideal of the Maker, the speaker averred, and the reason—"We create our own troubles; we are sick or we are well just as how we eat." An outdoor life, exercise, rest, etc., are but of secondary importance to food, he said, but merely knowing how to eat will not help one. We must put into practice what is best for us.

HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

In order to prevent disease three things are necessary, the speaker said. First, the intake of daily nourishment must contain every element necessary to the well-being of the body: second, 80 per cent. of alkaine and 20 per cent. of acid-forming foods should be eaten each day; third, the stomach and intestines should not be expected to perform two functions at the same time, that is, the digestion of alkaline and acid-forming foods.

Everything that grows out of the ground is a complete food, Dr. Hay said. Other foods can be eaten along with these but one should be certain that the diet is broad enough. In other words, eat what you wish but do not take incompatible foods at the same meal.

Health depends on the alkaline reserve, for chronic diseases are brought on by the rising tide of of acidity and it is when this protection is overcome that death occurs, not of "natural causes" but because of too much acid.

POISON IN BREAD AND MEAT.

Bread and meat, eaten at the same mead, are poisonous to the system Dr. Hay said, in giving an example of incompatible foods. The meat is digested but the starch in the bread is not and trouble begins although nature "tolerates" this for a time.

A question period followed the lecture. Answers to some of the queries from the audience revealed that—

All real advances in medicine have come from the layman and so has this theory of incompatible foods.

Nobody dies of "natural causes."

Yeast is needed as a part of the dut if meals are to be composed of "meat, white bread, pie and coffee."

Milk is not necessary after two years of age.

Rhubarb is inadvisable at all times.

Breakfast is an unnecessary meal but do not eliminate it if you miss it.—"Montreal Gazette".

Curing Insanity By Malaria

Operations On Mosquitos Provide New Method Of Combating One Disease With Another

A surgical operation on mosquitos, so delicate that it must be performed under the microscope, is the latest step in treatment of human insanity, known as paresis.

The mosquito operation, announced by the American Public Health Service, provides a new method of combating one disease with another. It was described as making possible a more efficient and less costly means of helping paresis sufferers by infecting them with malaria, a treatment used successfully for several years to combat this form of insanity.

Formerly paresis patients were infected with malaria by allowing them to be bitten by mosquitos which carried the disease. The malaria has the effect of arresting the progress of the insanity by acting on a blood disease that causes it, and statistics show it has cured 35 per cent of cases that were not too far advanced.

"ARTIFICIAL BITES"

The operation on the mosquitos consists of removing their salivary glands, which are so small that they cannot be seen until magnified at least twenty times. The malaria germs are carried by the mosquitos in these glands, and surgeons can use the gland contents to give paresis patients artificial mosquito bites."

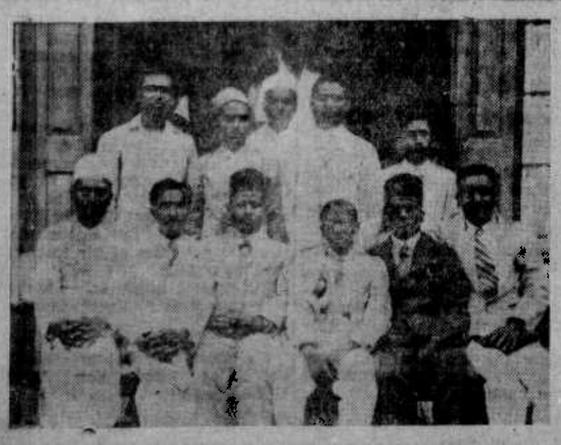
The artificial bites are preferable to real ones, because the glands are made into a serum, easier to ship than live mosquitos which sometimes die in transit. The live insects are difficult to handle and danger of spreading malaria.

The monsquitos used in the experiment are specially bred under

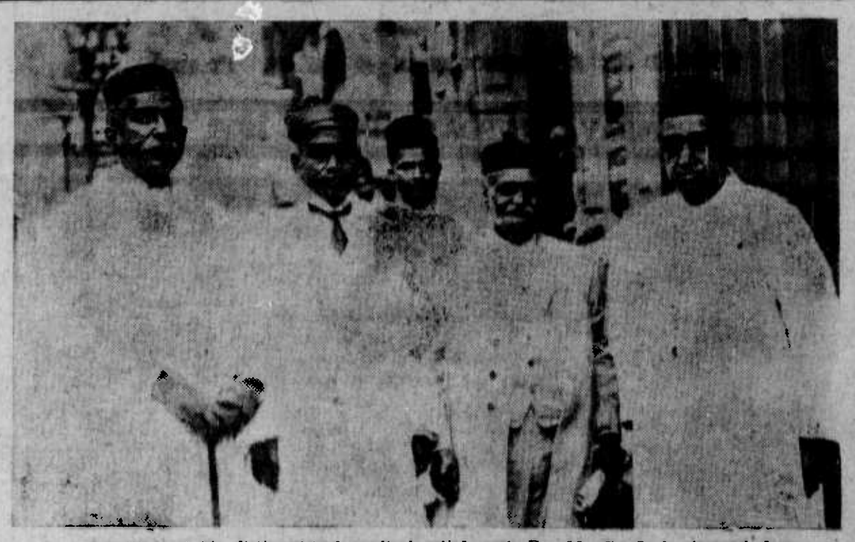
Dr. Pranjivandas Mehta, M.D., who has been recently appointed as the Chief Medical Officer of Jamnagar State.

sanitary conditions, and then allowed to bite persons who have malaria. The mosquito picks up some malaria germs, and these develop in its salivery glands. Then the mosquito is placed under ether and operated upon. The glands are removed and made into a serum, which is injected into the veins of paresis patients. One mosquito's glands contain enough malaria germs to inoculate about twelve paresis cases.

The serum keeps well enough at a temperature of 40 to 50deg. Fahrenheit to allow shipment all over the country.



Ayurvedic doctors who passed this year successfully from the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College.



In recognition of his distinguished medical relief work Dr. M. C. Javle (second from left), Mayor of Bombay, was conferred the title of "Pranacharya" by the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bhuleshwar, at its Convocation held on Monday last. Dr. Javle is a past student of the College and presided over the Convocation.

DIETING AFTER A LONG FAST

So Long As Patient Remains Bed-Ridden And Weak There Ought To Be No Increase In Food-Load, For Increase Is One Sure Way To Confirm And Indifferently Prolong Weakness

(By K. L. SARMA, Author of "Practical Nature-Cure.")

We have seen that fasting itself is by no means risky, though it may seem so to superficial minds. In fact, fasting is a lamb, clothed in a lion's skin; its alarming features, if any, are wholly on the surface.

DANGERS OF FASTING.

But fasting can be dangerous on account of the ignorance of the faster, or his care-takers. The most important part of the fasting-cure is not the fast itself, but the transitional dieting, that has to be observed afterwards. It is here that the greatest errors are possible, because people do not understand the thing. For men regard the things that they see, but ignore the things they do not see. The wasted body of the faster is what they see; but the life within, which has to bear the whole burden of reconstruction—this they do not see, and leave wholly out of account.

FEEDING FOR WEIGHT.

To the unthinking one, weight is a great thing. Weight has been lost through fasting; it must be made good from food as soon as possible; so argues the average man; and in this respect doctors are no wiser; it seems even among Nature-Healers, few understand this matter. For it requires a highly metaphysical mind to understand the profound truths about life and its ways.

A profound spiritual insight can alone guide one aright through the pitfalls of Science. The human mind easily falls into a materialistic mode of thought, thereby grossly misjudging facts, and missing the things that matter most.

CRISIS OF A LONG FAST.

A fast need not weaken the body so much as to compel lying in bed; it may do so in some cases, but not in all. But when the fast is finished, the vital powers are almost wholly exhausted; there is, of course, the Vital Reserve, but that is not available for use. A great deal of hard work—the work of eliminating foul and injurious substance—has been done. At the same time the life-currents have forgotten the work of digestion, the organs of digestion are in a disordered state, and need a course of reconstruction, as well as the rest of the body. This reconstruction, therefore, cannot be hustled; it must be allowed to take its own time.

Even a faster that has not been bed-ridden during the fast must be very cautious in the after-dieting; if he over-burdens the digestive powers, he will suffer a swift penalty, in the shape of extreme weakness. I myself, when I was recovering from a fast of six days, suffered from severe weakness, due to this kind of error; but this was long ago; during the fast itself I was far from weak. I may mention that this was my very first fast.

Where the faster has had to keep his bed during the fast, the responsibility of the expert that regulates his after-diet is still greater. The patient can leave his bed and attain normal vigour, not by panicky feeding up, but by wise dieting. If the patient continues bed-ridden for a fortnight after the fast, it is a clear case of wrong feeding.

OVER-FEEDING INCREASES WEAKNESS.

In the case of Mahatmaji this seems to be the case. He broke his fast on the 29th of May, and now more than a fortnight has passed, but still he is weak and unable to leave his bed. The man who fasted for twenty-eight days at Madanapalle was able to walk long distances within a week.

My interpretation of the facts is this. Gandhiji could not assimilate the rations prescribed for him, without the loss of vital energy; and the energy that he might have gained by wise dieting was confiscated for disposing of the excess; so he remains bed-ridden.

REASON WHY.

Do heaps of bricks, cement, timber and iron arrange themselves and become a house, without an architect and workmen? And why should the finest and most wonderful of buildings,—the living body of a man or animal—be the haphazard product of a concourse of particles of protein, starch, fat, sugar, the so-called vitamins and some salts? In so far as modern science ignores the architect of the animated body,—thinking that life is an effect of chemical changes not their cause—she is a simpleton.

The average reader, nowadays, is a worshipper of science, and may be sorely offended by these remarks. But let me point out that science has no existence of its own. Science is only a mode of thinking on the part of certain men mostly narrow-minded ones, knowing little beyond their own limited field.—specialising in the knowledge of just a few things which really means specialising in the ignorance of all things else. Science and the scientist are as inseparable as whiteness and milk; science as such has no existence; and scientists should be the last to deny this, for they do not believe in abstract realities.

Science is yet to learn the greatest fact in biology, namely that there is an intelligent architect behind the structure we call the body. But metaphysics and religion have always assumed the reality of Life,—not as a mere effect, but as the pre-existing Cause.

SOURCE OF VITAL FORCE.

Food does not spontaneously become flesh, blood, bones, and nerves, as soon as it is got in. There is a divinity, says the Hindu, who resides in the digestive organs; he is called Vaisvanara; he is entrusted by the Supreme Being with the task of digesting the food; the vital force in his instrument; this force is unintelligent, and needs an intelligent agent to employ it.

In digesting food, vital force is expended. Of course, it is made good. But how and wherefrom? Science says, from food. But this is a mere asesumption. Dr. Dewey pointed out that if food be the source of vital energy, then sleep would be unnecessary. Another thing is that if food be the source of power, then no one should decline or die; animals and men should then grow infinitely in vigour and be immortal. But man begins to decay soon after he has reached maturity.

Thus Gandhiji has been subjected to very hard labour all these days; and there has been energy enough for it in him; he has not been allowed to rest, and he has not rested; people think he has been resting, because he does not leave his bed. But in bed his vital powers have been taxed to the utmost, compelled to bear burdens of large food-rations, and to work upon them. So far from being allowed to recuperate, in his case recuperation has been greatly delayed, because either he, or his advisers, do not understand the simple truth, that food-disposal is vital labour, and the hardest of all vital labours.

RIGHT WAY.

Vitality must be definitely manifested in the form of hunger and strength before food-rations can be increased; an increase of food-load must always follow a clear increase of bodily vigour. Food must be given, to draw out, and to develope by exercise, the power of digestion; but this must be given in the smallest possible rations; and these low rations must alone be given till the Life itself calls for an increase, by showing an increase of vigour.

AVOID OVER-FEEDING.

So long as the patient remains bed-ridden and weak there ought to be no increase in the food-load; for increase is the one sure way to confirm and indifferently prolong the weakness. Increases in diet must be cautiously made; each step in the increase must be preceded by a clear increase of muscular energy. For the digestive organs are composed of muscles, and these can be no stronger than the muscles elsewhere in the body. The authorities on fasting—not the allopathic doctors—even give an emphatic warning against giving the rein to appetite; for, once eating is resumed, the appetite for taste-indulgence grows faster than the power to digest, and leads to over-burdening the stomach.

One would think that in Gandhiji's case the wrong way has been followed so far, and that it is high time to try the opposite way.

WEIGHT-SUPERSTITION.

The notion, that an increase of weight is all that is necessary for the return of strength, has inspired the over-feeding in this case. In fact this has resulted in delaying the return of strength. Mother Nature has testified Her disapproval also in another way; the increased rations have not even resulted in the expected increase of weight; waste of precious energy, which might otherwise have served the process of reconstruction, has been the sole effect. The return of strength is not a thing to be forced or hastened by human devices—however dignified by the name of "Science"—but to be hopefully waited for, as a free bounty of Mother Nature—the Shakti of the Supreme Lord, who is within as well as without.

Prabhuram Ayurvedic College

Mayor Of Bombay And Six Other Distinguished Physicians Receive Titile Of "Pranacharya" At Convocation Ceremony

The annual convocation of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Bombay, the premier institution on this side of India, imparting instruction in the indigenous systems of medicine, was held on the 12th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay, who is one of the past students of the College. The trustees of the College honoured Dr. Javle on that day with the title of "Pranacharya" in recognition of his zealous medical relief work.

In introducing Dr. Javle to the trustees, Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Principal of the College, recalled the fact that Dr. Javle's forefathers were renowned Ayurvedic practitioners and obtained a sanad from the Hindu Raja Bimb, who ruled over Mahimker (present Mahim) styling them as Raj Vaidyas and giving them and their descendants the hereditary right to practise as doctors. This sanad was confirmed by the Portuguese Government and after it by the British Government and is still in the possession of the doctor.

Dr. Javle passed out satisfactorily from the College in 1903 was on its tutorial staff for a few years.

The committee of the College has selected him as the recipient of the honour of "Pranacharya", the highest honour that the institution could bestow on one who has done much towards medical relief.

Dr. Popat then went on to refer to the work of the college during the past 37 years.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The College has four examinations which a student has to pass successfully before he becomes a Graduate. (1) Upavaidya after passing in Anatomy, Physiology and minor clinical work, (2) Rasavaidya after passing the Ayurvedic Materia Medica, English Materia Medica, Ayurvedic Chemistry and Pharmacy and Ayurvedic Botany, (3) Bhishak after passing in Hygiene, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Bacteriology and Pathology and the last (4) Bhishagwar, the degree examination after passing Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

The Trustees of this Institution are Pranacharya Dr. Popat Prabhuram, J.P., L.M.S., Mr. Mathuradas Vussonji Khimji, J.P., Rao Bahadur Varsonji Naranji, J.P., Mr. Trikamdas Dwarkadas, Solicitor, and Dr. J. D. Dhurve, F.R.C.S. M.S. D.O.M.S.

In 1929 under the presidentship of Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlvi, Bar-at-Law, President, Bombay Legislative Council, an Ayurvedic University was established in connection with this Institution with the idea of carrying on independent Ayurvedic examinations where students from all parts of India and other countries can compete.

Baroda, Junagadh, Bhavnagar, Wadhwan and others have accepted the graduates of this institution as legally qualified medical practitioners for their States. The Bombay Government have recognised under a special resolution of the Council a graduate of this college employed by Poona Municipality as a duly registered medical practitioner.

Thus the College has done much to raise the status of the qualified Ayurvedic practitioners and still promises to do more in that direction through the newly established University.

The College has attached to it with the idea of doing research in Ayurvedic drugs, an Aushadhalaya called the Thakkar Dayal Bhimji Ayurved Aushadhalaya, for which the late Seth Dayal Bhimji, has given a sum of about Rs. 66,000.

Recently a committee has been appointed to overhaul the curriculum and the ways of teaching and if necessary to change them in such a way as to suit the requirements of not only the Bombay Presidency but other parts of India as well. The Board of Trustees is eagerly waiting for its report.

At the request of Dr. Popat, Dr. Javle then conferred the title of "Pranacharya" on the following Ayurvedic practitioner who have devoted the greater part of their life in the development of Ayurvedic Science and have passed the age of 51:—

Vaidyaraj Shivjibhai Bavabhai of Bavabhai Axharji, Bombay; Bhishagwar G. P. Kalokhe, Professor, Prabhuram Ayurvedic College, Vaidyaraj Ramprasadji of Patiala, Vaidyaraj Rmnarayan Ghanshamdas, Baroda.

Bhaishagwar Keshavlal Zinaram, Professor, Probhuram Ayurvedic College, and Vaidya Panchanan Krishna Shastri Kavade, B.A., of Poona.

The successful male and female students of the College were then presented by Dr. Javle with the distinctions, diplomas and certificates, which they had won.

The convocation ceremony was wound up with an address by Dr. Javle. Addressing the students, Dr. Javle, said that they had to go through different examinations to get the final degree of the institution. The curriculum comprised all the necessary subjects of medicine and when it was, a question of actual study of these subjects from the standard works of Ayurved side by side with all the necessary information about the same from Allopathy, he thought that a student after passing these four examinations would be able to carry on his medical practice scientivcally with confidence.

Dr. Javle congratulated those Ayurvedic savants who have been bestowed the honour of "Pranacharya" that evening. He also congratulated those male and female students who had passed the several different examinations of the College and also those Bhishagwars who had gone through the final test and would soon take up the responsibility of the practice of their noble profession.

Regarding the newly established University, the work of which would commence on the 1st July next, Dr. Javle said that the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College after its existence for the past 37 years with a scientist like Dr. Popat, who has passed three-fourths of his life of 68 years working after the development of the institution as it head, could safely steer this University to its goal.

Lady doctors of the Prabhuram Ayurvedic College who have come out successful this year.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1933

War On Boll-Worm Pest

Bombay Department Of Agriculture Launches Regular Campaign For Cleaning Up Of Cotton Fields And Cultivators Respond

The Publicity Officer Indian Central Cotton Committee writes:

June 14th marked the successful consummation of the work of the Bombay Department of Agriculture in consultation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee in combating the boll-worm pest in South Gujerat.

It will be remembered that an area of 480 square miles with natural water boundaries on three sides was selected in Broach district two years ago, for experimenting on control measures, and the process was repeated from February of the current year to ensure a more thorough cleaning up of cotton fields.

COTTON CULTIVATORS MEET.

On completion of the work a meeting of cotton cultivators was held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, in the Sir S. Bharucha Hall Broach, for distributing prizes to villages and to individual cultivators who rendered help in the clean-up scheme. A large number of cultivators was present and great enthusiasm prevailed on this unique occasion.

Mr. Y. R. Parpia, B.A., I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Broach, presided owing to the unavoidable absence on urgent work of Mr. V. M. Mirchandani, I.C.S., the Collector, who took keen personal interest in the clean-up campaign, thereby facilitating the work of the Agricultural Department.

DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

Prominent among those who attended were: Dewan Bahadur A.U. Malji; Mr. Smith, Deputy Collector; Mr. Manharsinghji and Mr. Mansinghji of Kerwada; Mr. Dave, Vice-President of the Municipality; Mr. Mangaldas Patel, Advocate; Mr. K.C. Majumdar and Mr. Kapadia, Honorary Magistrates; the Publicity Officer, Indian Central Cotton Committee and a number of Mamlatdars and revenue officers of the two Talukas.

GRADUAL PROGRESS.

It is noteworthy that nearly 95 per cent. of the cultivators, who were invited were actually present. After welcoming the cultivators and others present, Mr. B.S. Patel, Deputy Collector of Agriculture, gave a history of the scheme. In 1931, the first year, extensive propaganda was conducted for explaining the aims, objects and necessary measures to be taken. In the second year, the plant puller which was manufactured at the Sayaji Iron Works, Baroda, price Re. 1/4/0, was accepted as a favourite implement, and nearly 75 per cent. of the area was thus cleared. In the current year an additional impetus was given by offers of prizes on behalf of the Indian Central Cotton Committee both for villages as well as individual cultivators.

PRIZES.

It was announced that those villages which completed uprooting of cotton stalks before May 5th, would get first class prizes and those who completed the work by May 15th would get second class prizes. By the 5th May nearly 53,000 acres were cleared this year as compared with only 23,000 acres last year.

By May 15th 75,000 acres were cleared as compared with 45,000 last year. The remaining area was cleared by the 23rd, whereas on the corresponding date last year nearly 20,000 acres had cotton plants standing.

SUCCESSFUL VILLAGES.

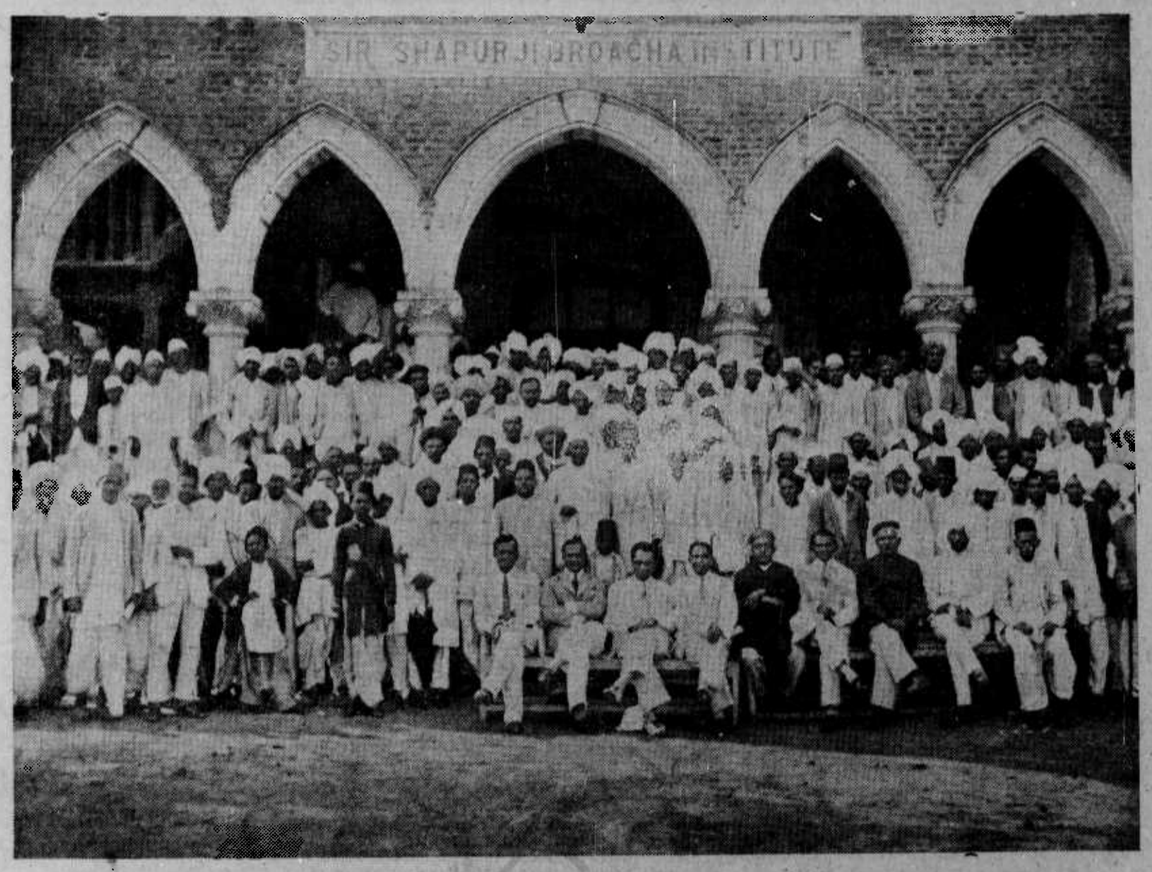
Out of the 125 villages, 83 were successful in winning prizes, of which 14 were first class and 63 second class, whilst six were given consolation prizes. The village of Mehgam received a special prize for completing the work as early as 22nd April. In order to show appreciation of the cultivators' efforts, five gold medals were awarded, three shawls, 13 silver medals and 20 cash prizes. Sixty-six certificates of leadership were also given to village leaders and 55 certificates to individual workers.

DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Patel emphasised two important difficulties experienced in clearing fields early, namely: letting out of cattle for grazing in the fields and the non-removal of cotton plants by tenants until new leases were made. The difficulties could easily be removed if all concerned decided not to let out fields for grazing, until the village so decides, even if the clean-up work has started; (2) to enforce rigidly the condition of leaving the fields free from plants. This will not be difficult next year because by 23rd May this year every cotton field has been rendered free from plants.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

The President, in distributing prizes to the cleaners, spoke appreciatively of the interest displayed by Mr. B.S. Patel and his assistants in helping the cultivators and commended the agriculturists for the response to the lead given by the Bombay Department of Agriculture for ameliorating their condition.



Photograph taken at the time of distribution of prizes to cotton growers after the clean-up (of Boll worms) campaign launched in Broach.
Seated in the centre: Messrs. B. P. Deshpande, Cotton Entomologist; Mansinghji, the son of the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada; Y. R. Parpia, I.C.S. Dy. Collector, Broach; and B. S. Patel, I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Surat.

SHAUKAT ALI INTERVIEWED

Favours All Parties Muslim Conference Move

MOONJE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

He Does Not Like It And Wants To Consolidate His Co-religionists Position

BOMBAY, June 19.

"The Political situation is in a chaotic condition. The Diehards in England with ulterior party motives, combined with their reactionary desire to unconciliate India, and the irresponsible statements of Dr. Moonje and his friends make any fair workable understanding difficult," declared Maulana Shaukat Ali in an interview.

He regretted that Gandhiji and Malaviyaji owing to ill-health were unable to discuss the present situation.

Referring to the necessity of calling an All Parties Muslim Conference, he observed that Muslims have the responsible work of reorganisation in every department of life political social, economic and religious. I had opportunities of meeting some distinguished Muslims, and they agreed that we should call such a conference by the end of July or in the beginning of August at Lucknow, being a convenient centre for such a meeting wherein they hoped a programme for the real constructive work could be evolved.

A. I. PALESTINE CONFERENCE.

Regarding the Palestine situation, the Maulana said we mean to hold an All-India Palestine Conference to discuss affairs of that sacred land and position, in which the aggressiveness of the Zionist Movement put our Arab breathren there. The Jeruselam University work can wait for years, but the purchase of land by Jews has to be fought. They Palestine Delegation should fall in with our views which will receive the support of Muslims all over the World."

Concluding he expressed a desire to issue a comprehensive statement on Alwar, and the relations of Indian States with British India.—A. P.

AMERICA v. EUROPE

Roosevelt Rejects Currency Suggestion Of His Own Expert

NEW YORK, June 18.

The United States is firm against a currency arrangement, temporary or permanent, which will again give foreign countries an economic advantage of deflated currencies, state Washington special correspondents.

The currency stabilisation proposal which President Roosevelt rejected came from Mr. Sprague, the American Financial Expert, who apparently reflected the views of the majority of the World Economic Conference delegates, except the Americans, and concerned primarily the methods of controlling fluctuations during the negotiations for permanent stabilisation.

Diplomatic circles interpret the United States attitude as evidencing the incompatibility of President Roosevelt's internal recovery programme and Senator Hull's policy of international co-operation.

The new instructions sent to the United States' delegation do not contain a counter-proposal. —Reuter.

Mr. R. A. P. Misra, an Indian Aeronaut, (3rd from left) left for Europe by mail boat to join the De Havilland Aircraft Company, for further studies in Aeronautical Engineering. He comes from the Rewa State.

SEVEN CONGRESSMEN ACQUITTED

Lahore Court Quashes Conviction For Rioting

LAHORE, June 16

A clash between Muslims and Congressmen in a village in Rohtak District following a quarrel over the alleged raising of shouts by the latter while passing in a procession in front of a mosque at prayer time, was recalled at the Lahore High Court to-day when the appeals of seven Congressmen and their sentences were quashed.

The prosecution case was that on February 2 last Faquir Chand and some others who were described as Congressmen were taking out a procession through a lane in the village of Parkhas. They were carrying Congress flags. While the processionists passed by the village mosque a Muhammedan came out of the mosque and asked the processionists not to shout as it was prayer time. On this Fakirchand is said to have instigated his companions to beat the Muhammedan with lathis.

A scuffle ensued in which lathies were freely used on both sides, and several persons were injured. Two separate reports were lodged with the police. After investigation the police challaned eight of the alleged Congressmen under Section 147 (rioting), and they all were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 each.

On appeal the Sessions Judge of Rohtak acquitted one of the accused and remitted the fines of the others, while maintaining their sentences of imprisonment.

After hearing arguments His Lordship accepted the defence contention and acquitted the appellants.—A. P.

ORDERED TO LEAVE PERSIA.

TEHERAN, June 18.

Mr. Townsend Smith was released on bail of 250 rials, and ordered to leave Persia.—Reuter's Special.

DEATH OF SIR MAHOMED FAKHRUDDIN

Ex-Education Minister Of Bihar

PATNA, June 19.

Sir Mohammad Fakhruddin, a former Education Minister of the Bihar Government passed away this morning at 2-45. He had been ailing for some time past on account of which he had to resign office about a month back. time of his death.

Born in 1868, he was 65 at the

Sir Mohammad launched on his public career at a comparatively early age. Before separation of the province he was a member of the Bengal Council, where he came into prominence owing to the stubborn fight he put up against the passage of the Orissa Tenancy Bill, which though passed by the official majority was vetoed by Lord Hardinge, the then Viceroy of India.

He held office of Government Pleader from 1910 to 1919 and of Education Minister from 1921 till a month before his death. As a Minister Sir Mohammad's achievements for educational advancement were varied and remarkable.

The magnificent development of the Patna University within a a short time with its most up to date Science College and Senate House, and splendid array of hostels and quarters for the staff etc. were mainly due to the constructive activities of Sir Mohammad Fakruddin.

His funeral takes place to-day at 9 o'clock at Phulwari Sharif.—A. P.

The Meerut Prisoners Release Committee Fund now totals £7,000.—Reuter.

INDORE CONSPIRACY CASE

Approver's Cross Examination

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, June 16.

The court reassembling, the cross-examination of approver Zutshi was resumed by Mr. Vora, Mr. Zutshi described how he explained the omission of Mahabir Lakhan and Pille in some of the activities. The court then asked Mr. Zutshi why he did not mention the fact of Kulkarni's letter to the Jail Superintendent or the Jailor or the D.I.G. till 2 days after he was removed to police custody, particularly when as an approver he had given an undertaking not to conceal anything.

Zutshi said he was thinking all along whether he should or should not disclose it. He was also asked whether the prisoner who gruoght the letter of Kulkarni was seen again and the witness replied that he came again for reply but the witness could not identify who he was.

Mr. Kamta Prasad, Superindt. Police, Dhar, was next cross-examined by Dr. Vyas. The witness admitted that he did not know if any identification or panchnamas were done and drawn up when the Sundrol dacoity was first committed. He did not have personal knowledg as he did not investigate with the evidence against the accused in Sundrol dacoity. The cross-examination was proceeding while the court rose for the day.

MALAVIYA PINES FOR POONA

But His Health Does Not Permit Him

CAWNPORE, June 19.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here on Sunday morning, and was received by the leading citizens here. He loobed very weak. Even in the train, he had diarrhea, and the doctors advised him complete rest. He is persistent in going to Poona, but nothing has been settled yet.

The Municipal Board presented him with an address, and later he opened the Swadeshi Bazar.—A.P.

STABILISATION DEADLOCK

France Disappointed At Roosevelt's Refusal

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 18.

Work on the major problems at the World Economic Conference will be seriously held up as a result of the stabilisation deadlock.

The French are very much disappointed at President Roosevelt's non-acceptance of the stabilisation proposals.

The remark of a French observer is that, it is not possible to build a permanent economic structure on quicksand, which unstable currency must be regarded as impyling. Until the stabilisation hurdle is cleared the French feel, it is useless to discuss a question such as tariffs, though doubtless they suggest that the Conference will carry on other work and avoid the semblance of a deadlock.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL

India Sustains Loss Of Rs. 1 Crore By Payment Of War Debt In Silver

The following communication has been addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, by the Indian Chamber of Commerce:—

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta regret to find from the papers that India has been made to part with two crores oz. of silver in order to enable England to pay a part of her debt to America. America has taken over the Silver at 50 cents per oz. of silver, and the total value comes to 10 million dollars equivalent to about Rs. 3.30 lakhs. The market rate of silver in India has been in the vicinity of Rs. 58/8 per 100 tolas and at that rate the value of two crores oz. of silver would come to about Rs. 3.12 lakhs. The actual cost according to the Correspondent of the "Statesman" of the silver transferred from the Government of India to the British Government, is understood to be approximately £16,00,000 which is equivalent to about Rs. 2.12 lakhs only.

The Committee of the Chamber would like to know at what rate silver has been delivered by the Government of India for the purposes of Great Britain and if the above information is correct, why India has not got the benefit of the rate at which the United States have taken over the silver or of the rate that prevailed in India, and why India has been made to undergo a loss of over 1 crore of rupees.

The Committee of the Chamber also desire me to enter their protest against the action of the Government in selling silver at the present moment. Public opinion in this country has always been opposed to their sale of silver and my Committee greatly regret that the Government of India have ignored this opinion and have sold so much silver. The Committee would also request that information should be supplied to them in regard to the form in which payment has been made to India India for the silver, and the Committee request that the Government of India should issue without delay a Communique explaining the full details of this transaction for the information of the public.

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